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Aid Is Taken 'Hostage' In Rwandan Camps

People Behind Earlier Massacres Terrorize Refugees and Divert Relief

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — From the former president and generals down to village mayors and militias, the men who planned and carried out the massacre of tens of thousands of Rwandans earlier this year are now terrorizing hundreds of thousands of refugees who fled the civil war and are living in squalid camps here, refugees and relief workers say.

Young toughs control the distribution of relief food, which they steal in bulk and then sell, while the most needy — pregnant women, children, the sick and the elderly — are pushed aside.

In the camps, the former leaders, members of the Hutu ethnic group who were defeated by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front, are conducting a campaign of rumors and terror to keep the refugees from going home.

The refugees are also Hutu, but by keeping them here the former Rwandan leaders hope to deprive the new government of legitimacy. At the same time, the army of the former government has regrouped and is preparing to mount another war.

"The refugee population has been taken hostage by its former leaders," said Mario Goethals, director of Doctors Without Borders-Belgium, an aid group that led the fight against cholera in the camps last summer and still has a hundred doctors here.

Relief groups are also hostages, he said, because to do anything requires working through the former leaders.

The situation has reached the point where Doctors Without Borders and other nongovernmental organizations are thinking about pulling out.

Joel Boutroux, director of operations here for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, has described the ethical problems that he says are "haunting" both nongovernmental and UN aid workers.

In a recent memorandum to the agency's headquarters in Geneva he wrote: "The fact that we are indirectly assisting several thousand persons with a bloody past and eventually helping them to regain strength for future military activities is not a happy thought, but it is a fact."

Because of "the seriousness of the charges against some segments of the population in the camps as well as the prospects of renewed military activities by these same elements," Mr. Boutroux wrote, the refugee agency had been compelled to "radically reconsider" its programs.

"We may be better off withdrawing," he said.

Relief groups often find themselves dealing with unsavory leaders. In Somalia, for example, the aid effort has sustained the various faction leaders, Mr. Goethals said.

"What distinguishes this situation from others is that there was a genocide," he said. "This makes it morally different. You ask yourself, Are you going to continue supporting, indirectly, what happened in Rwanda?"

"It doesn't have anything to do with politics," Mr. Goethals said about the discussion among relief agencies about whether to withdraw. "It's about ethics and morality, about the highest human values we have."

More than 70 nongovernmental relief organizations have staff at the camps in Zaire. Every day, huge cargo planes

See RWANDA, Page 8



NOT A MIRAGE — Troops waiting under a mural of an F-15 fighter jet Monday at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, Virginia, as they prepared to ship out for the Gulf region, where the 150 soldiers will help unload ships.

Algerians Call Election For President By End of '95

Step, Shortening Term, Appears to Be a Gesture To Banned Islamic Front

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — President Liamine Zeroual, struggling against a Muslim fundamentalist insurgency, announced Monday that a presidential election would take place in Algeria by the end of 1995.

The announcement, which would cut Mr. Zeroual's term by at least one year, appeared to be a gesture by the military-backed government to Muslim fundamentalists, who were denied an election victory in January 1992.

The resulting conflict has left more than 10,000 people dead, including 68 foreigners, and cost billions of dollars.

"The moment has come to remove the obstacles to people's expression and to allow them to speak directly," Mr. Zeroual said. "I've decided that the presidential elections will take place before the end of 1995."

Mr. Zeroual made the announcement during his first broadcast speech to the nation, marking the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the six-year war for independence against France.

Over the weekend, the president issued a statement after months of talks with political parties, many in effect acting as surrogates for the banned Islamic Salvation Front.

"In spite of all the efforts, the positions between the different parties and between the parties and the state, including the position of the banned party, remain far apart," the statement said.

Presidential elections had not been due until the end of 1996, after a hastily contrived presidential council was put together when the general election was canceled and the then-president, Chadli Bendjedid, resigned. The council, whose leader and head of state, Mohammed Boudiaf, was assassinated six months later, said at the time that it would rule up to the normal expiration of Colonel Bendjedid's term.

The Zeroual government has not announced any plans for parliamentary voting. In December 1991, the Islamic Front took a majority share of seats in the first round of parliamentary voting. The runoff planned in January 1992 was canceled.

Mr. Zeroual, who took office in February for what was to be a three-year term, said he would dedicate his efforts to prepare "the conditions for a return to the electoral process."

(AP, Reuters)

EU Holds First Talks With Eastern Europeans on Membership

By Tom Buurke
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — The European Union held its first substantive discussions about eventual membership with the countries of Eastern Europe on Monday in a meeting that the former Soviet satellites hope will lead to their full acceptance in the West by the end of the decade.

"The challenge that confronts us is an enormous one," said Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany, which has pressed hardest to bring its eastern neighbors into the Union. "We must bring Europe together and create a new political order for Europe as a whole."

The meeting on Monday was the first among foreign ministers since the Union agreed earlier in October to schedule regular meetings with the Eastern countries to prepare for membership. Officials said the talks focused on practical details and avoided the harsh debates over membership timetables that have characterized earlier, more symbolic gatherings.

Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski said Poland needed an "implicit timetable" for membership, preferably by the year 2000, but it could adjust its laws to the requirements of the EU single market at an appropriate pace.

No formal agreements were struck Monday, but if EU ministers can agree to the details of a membership strategy at a meeting in Brussels on Nov. 28, Germany is likely to invite Eastern heads of government to a meeting in Essen on Dec. 9 and 10 to sign a deal, officials said.

Sir Leon Brittan, the high-profile commissioner who has led the drive to bring the East into the Union, said the session produced "a quantum leap" in those efforts.

The talks were partly overshadowed, however, by the EU's own disarray on the handling of policy toward the East after Sir Leon was stripped of his authority over the weekend.

After threatening resignation, Sir Leon announced that he would stay on in the post of trade commissioner after meeting with Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg.

Muslim Gains In Bosnia Mask Vulnerabilities

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BUGOJNO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As Emir Muslimovic crept up a boulder-strewn knoll overlooking the town of Kupres last week and pounced on the back of a Bosnian Serb fighter old enough to be his father and slit his throat, two thoughts powered him: going home and getting even.

Mr. Muslimovic and seven other soldiers in the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army seized the artillery observation post from the rebel Serbs easily and without gunfire. A comrade killed another Serb by collapsing his skull with a rifle butt jab to the face. Other Serbs fled in disarray. Then orders came to halt the advance.

"It wasn't good to kill them, especially that old man," Mr. Muslimovic said, fashioning a cigarette from notebook paper and muddying tobacco amid the squalor of a slit trench in a mountainous forest aflame with the colors of fall. "But they've been doing the same to us for too long."

The miniature victory on Hill 44, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) outside the Muslim-held town of Bugojno on the road to Serbian-controlled Kupres, was just one in a series of recent Muslim successes. As Bosnia's civil war enters its third winter, momentum seems to have swung — at least for the moment — to the Muslims.

From a one-sided slaughter in which heavily armed forces of the Bosnian Serbs rolled back Muslim troops at will, the war has changed to a set of pitched battles in Bosnia's wilderness. Lightly armed bands of government troops increasingly harass and occasionally defeat thinly stretched Serbian toughs. At a recent briefing, United Nations intelligence officers said Muslim forces, sometimes no larger than a company of 100 men, were attacking Ser-

Kiosk Angola Rivals Initial Accord

LUSAKA, Zambia (AFP) — Angolan government and rebel negotiators Monday initiated a peace agreement designed to end 20 years of civil war, a United Nations spokesman said.

Peace talks in the Zambian capital of Lusaka have dragged on since November of last year. The United Nations had set Monday as the deadline for agreement.

The formal signing and proclamation of a cease-fire is expected by Nov. 15.

German Crime Spree

BONN (AP) — Two armed prison escapees seized three batches of hostages and robbed a bank on Monday in a cross-country crime binge that began with the kidnapping of two police officers in Stuttgart and led to at least 500 police officers on a daylong chase. The gunmen eluded the police, fleeing into Eastern Germany.



SOCKS ONLY — Secretary of State Christopher leaving a mosque on Monday in Casablanca. Page 8.

The Foreign-Exchange Party Winds Down

Fast-Money Crowd Moves Elsewhere

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the foreign-exchange market, the undisputed leviathan of the world's financial markets, where billions of dollars' worth of currencies change hands every day, the mood is bleak.

After two years as a source of staggering profits to speculators and of annoyance to finance ministers and central bankers who ate their economic game plans in order to defend their currencies from the wrath of the market, this year the market itself is quivering.

Suddenly bored by nine months of major losses or meager profits, the fast-money crowd — the leveraged hedge funds and other purely speculative players — have decamped, taking their billions with them.

"It would be unduly optimistic and hopeful to say that this is a shift of the private bank in London who began to redeploy people and capital away from the foreign-exchange market last June. The effects of those quiet withdrawals are evident in a market that unites banks,

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 22.54	Up 0.74%
3908.12	117.75
The Dollar	
New York	Mon. close previous close
DM	1.5034 1.51
Pound	1.6355 1.624
Yen	96.90 97.26
FF	5.1465 5.1665

Dollar falls in New York. Page 12.

foreign exchange trading at Chemical Bank in London, acknowledges that for the "man on the street" who has seen the dollar fall from 1.72 DM at the beginning of the year to around 1.50 DM now, this may all seem illogical. The problem, he says, is that the dollar moves "one or two big figures" one day and then gives most of it back the next.

The big money in the forex market is made on a sustained, sharp move in one direction. Today's players have to content themselves with relatively smaller winnings on far tighter ranges of fluctuation.

Increasingly, speculators and even the biggest currency-trading commercial banks are shifting their resources elsewhere — to such markets as commodities or bonds, where the potential for profit is much larger.

Some analysts blame the exodus partly on a market that had simply grown overcrowded and over-extended.

Bankers are notorious for their herd instincts, said Richard Lazard-Leisching, director of research at Pareto Partners, a currency-management firm.

Early this year, when the dollar confronted the overwhelming consensus by heading south and then holding to that course in fits and starts, the losses began to

See FOREX, Page 8

Italy's Fugitives Leave Glamorous Trail

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — In the end, the bulky overcoat and floppy hat were not enough to hide the movie-star looks of Ferdinando Mach di Palmstein as his pursuers moved in.

"Good morning, Signor Mach," one of them said as the fugitive Italian financier ventured from an apartment on the Boulevard Saint-Germain in Paris on Sunday to buy the Italian newspapers from a corner kiosk, only to find himself arrested by the Italian plainclothes policeman who had just bid him good day.

"How did you find me?" he was said to have replied, a cliché to end what had been one of the most tantalizing tales to emerge from Italy's long-running corruption scandal.

Since February 1992, thousands of businessmen and politicians have been implicated in the scandal and more than 700 sent for trial. The imbroglio, indeed, produced a political revolution. And the still-unfolding investigations have produced open conflict between the magistrates and Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, whose Fininvest business empire and whose brother Paolo are both under scrutiny.

But, for pure titillation, there has been nothing to match the tales of the well-heeled fugitives like Mr. Mach di Palmstein, stories studded with love and betrayal, big money and secret accounts, titles and treachery.

There was, for instance, the Countess Francesca Vacca Agusta from Portofino and her much younger friend, Maurizio Raggio, who took flight in October to avoid investigation, possibly to Monte Carlo, or London, or was it Mexico?

Gianfranco Troielli, a former insurance executive, is said to be hiding out on the Indian Ocean coastline in Kenya — or was it Tanzania?

Then there is the best-known fugitive of all, former Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, self-exiled in a Mediterranean villa in the Tunisian resort of Hammamet, implicated in countless corruption cases and denying any personal corruption at all.

But, by some accounts, the investigators believe that Mr. Mach di Palmstein, 47, was among the most important of all, the youthful financial manager of Mr. Craxi's Socialist Party, facing five arrest warrants on charges of taking kickbacks related to Italian Third World development aid and other contracts. His nickname, newspapers reported Monday, was "Mr. Six-percent," the rake-off purportedly charged on contracts.

Mr. Mach di Palmstein, whose name reflects his family's Swiss origins, disappeared in early 1993 after a judge signed an arrest warrant accusing him of collecting and banking bribes on behalf of the Socialist Party.

Then began a hunt that led plainclothes agents halfway

See SCANDAL, Page 8

Fright for Christian Right Halloween Vilified as Pagan Holiday

By Laurie Goodstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Halloween once had a beloved place in the pantheon of American holidays, as wholesome as Thanksgiving turkey or Fourth of July fireworks. But some concerned Christians are peeking under Halloween's mask and seeing Satan — and persuading many schools, churches and homes around the country to alter drastically or shut down altogether their holiday celebrations.

Schools in Howard County, Maryland, notified parents this year not to send their children to class dressed as ghosts or witches, and black cat decorations are disappearing from classrooms. Elementary schools in Ohio and New York replaced the traditional parties and parades for Halloween, which was

Monday night, with a "Harvest Festival" celebration and a "Read Across America Week."

Churches in Atlanta and Sacramento, California, that once created elaborate haunted houses as fund-raisers instead held "Hallelujah Night," where the child with the best biblical costume got the biggest prize.

All of which suggests that in the 1990s, even Halloween has become a battleground in the conflict over family values.

"We hear so much about the supposed separation of church and state and how Christianity has no place in the schools," read a recent newsletter of Citizens for Excellence in Education, a conservative organization based in Cos-

See SPOOKED, Page 8

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Armenia	1.40 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Bahamas	2.50 CFA	Romania	11.20 FF
Bahrain	2.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
Belize	2.00 CFA	Senegal	900 CFA
Bhutan	300 Dr	Spain	200 PTAS
Bolivia	2.00 Lira	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Bosnia	1.10 CFA	Turkey	7 L 35,000
Brazil	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Canada	US\$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10

Hindu Wives Fast for Day So Husbands May Prosper

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — "Have you seen it? Have you seen it?" asked an expectant Kamla Handa, bending over her balcony rail.

"No, I'm still searching for it," replied the young woman on the street below, her head tilted skyward.

"Oh, it's always late," sighed the 50-something housewife as she massaged her temples and sank onto a nearby chair where she could maintain her vigil.

In every direction, on every rooftop and balcony, residents of the Munirka neighborhood craned their necks toward the heavens. Restless men paced the streets, eyes straining in the darkness. Entire families gathered on terraces, searching the cluttered horizon. Women stood at their windows, staring hard into the night sky.

And suddenly, the hours of waiting were over. At 9:50 P.M., a large chunk of Halloween-orange moon slipped from behind the concrete-block apartments and shone down on dozens of women on dozens of balconies and terraces who raised their arms in praise, tossing droplets of water and grains of rice to the celestial body that had come to release them from an arduous day's fast.

Their spiritual nourishment complete, they disappeared into their homes to gorge on trays of sweets.

The Festival of Karva Chauth, held once every autumn on the fourth day after the full moon, had reached its dramatic conclusion. In Hindu religion and culture, this is the most important day of the year for a married woman. It is the

day the truly devout wife will take no food, no water and no tea from the moment the stars disappear in the morning sky until the moon rises in the nocturnal heavens. It is the day on which she beseeches the gods to grant her husband a long life, that she may not die a widow.

"You talk to any Indian lady, and they will say they want to die in their husband's arms, that his life should be longer than hers," said Nirmla Goyal, 37, who has been keeping the fast all 19 years she has been married. "We look at the moon because the moon lives forever, and my husband's life should be as long as the moon shines on the world."

In traditional Hindu society, there is no fate worse than to be left a widow. At the very least, widows — even those from urban, middle-class families — are forbidden to wear bangles and the decorative *bindi* dot between their eyes, vermilion in their hair and the bright-colored saris of a married woman. At worst, in some rural villages, widows are often cast out of their homes by their families, left to spend the rest of their lives begging for money and food to subsist. In both societies, a woman's identity is so intertwined with her husband's that she fears becoming a nonentity on his death.

Therefore, for Mrs. Goyal, her mother before her and her grandmother before her, husbands are to be revered, pampered and fasted over.

But the newest generation of Goyal women, including Payal Goyal, 16, is beginning to question the ancient tradition.

"My daughter sometimes asks me, 'What about me,



ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH — Widows of Sikhs massacred in the backlash of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination 10 years ago demonstrating in New Delhi Monday for action against the killers. About 3,000 died.

Ma? You keep fast for my father, for my brother, why not for me?" Nirmla Goyal said.

Because, Payal is told, that is not the custom or the culture. Indian women, according to her grandmother, are supposed to enjoy suffering for their men.

"It is not a matter of pain for us that we're starving ourselves for them," said Savitri Goyal, 62, who maintains her annual fast even though her

husband died of cancer several years ago. "We're happy to do it."

It is debatable how much good all the fasting does. Even factoring in India's high rate of infanticide and preference for sons, which skew the life-expectancy rate for women, the average Indian woman outlives the average Indian man by a year. She can expect to live for 62 years, compared with his 61.

The most senior Goyal is disdained of her granddaughter's attitude. "For my generation, it was something pious," Savitri Goyal said. "Everybody did it with faith in their hearts. This generation today, they don't believe in anything — this festival or this fast."

They may not believe in it, they may even mock it, but many young Indian women continue the tradition.

"I don't think my fast is go-

ing to prolong his life," said Abha Bharadwaj, 25, a newlywed and an elementary-school teacher. "But it is a family tradition, and I don't want to break it."

Would Anil Bharadwaj, 28, do the same for his bride?

"Why should I keep a fast for her?" the electronics engineer asked. "I keep her healthy; I give her love. That should be good enough. Besides, I cannot go hungry for her."

WORLD BRIEFS

Neo-Nazis Renew Threats in Austria

VIENNA (AP) — Neo-Nazis who have unnerved Austria with a campaign of letter bombs issued new threats against a publisher of books for a minority group, the Roman Catholic Church and leading political figures.

Lojze Wieser, publisher in the southern town of Klagenfurt of books for the Slovene minority, was quoted Monday by Austria Presse-Agentur as saying that he had received a death threat in a handwritten letter that began with the Nazi salute "Sieg Heil!" and was marked with swastikas. The publisher was the target earlier in October of a letter bomb, one of four discovered and defused by the police.

"You are first on our list," the news agency quoted the letter as saying. Among those it said were also on the list were Foreign Minister Alois Mock, Pope John Paul II, President Bill Clinton, and Jörg Haider, whose extreme-right Freedom Party made gains in Austrian parliamentary elections on Oct. 9.

2 French Inquiries on Ex-Minister

PARIS (Reuters) — French authorities began two inquiries Monday into possible fraud by the recently resigned industry minister, Gérard Longuet.

In another embarrassment for the conservative prime minister, Edouard Balladur, the inquiries focus on allegations that Mr. Longuet underpaid for a Riviera villa and set up an illegal funding network for his Republican Party, part of the coalition government.

Judicial sources said the first investigation, into alleged misuse of public funds and receipt of stolen goods, named both Mr. Longuet, forced to resign Oct. 14 over the case, and the villa's builder, René Cereda. The second investigation, over suspected offenses including misuse of public funds and fraud, targets among others Investel, a company Mr. Longuet created in 1989 and sold in 1991.

Tax Quarrel Stalls Bonn Coalition

BONN (Reuters) — Germany's conservative and liberal parties, still trying to put together a new coalition two weeks after they were returned to power with a slim majority, added taxes on Monday to the list of issues on which they disagree.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, leader of the right-wing Christian Social Union, said talks on a new coalition were making good progress and could be concluded this week. But the liberal Free Democrats, junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's 12-year-old center-right government, said they remained unhappy about a new income tax surcharge and would not be rushed into an early coalition deal.

The Free Democrats' general secretary, Werner Hoyer, whose party favors low taxes and minimal government, called for "a binding concept to scrap the solidarity surcharge" to be included in the coalition agreement. He said the negotiations should produce concrete agreements rather than vague statements of intent.

U.S.-Burma Talks Are First Since '88

RANGOON (AP) — The first high-level U.S. delegation since the army took power in Burma six years ago arrived Monday. The delegation, led by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Thomas Hubbard, will discuss human rights, democracy and the fight against narcotics during the three-day visit.

A senior Foreign Ministry official welcomed the delegation, which includes members of the National Security Council. The Americans are expected to meet Tuesday with the leader of the ruling junta, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, and Foreign Minister U Nu Gyan.

Relations with the Rangoon junta have been cool since the officers took power in a 1988 coup. Washington has been outspoken in condemning the junta's human-rights abuses and failure to restore democracy. The United States cut off aid after the military suppressed pro-democracy demonstrations in 1988 and did not replace its last ambassador, who left in March 1989.

4 Westerners Kidnapped in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — A previously unknown group said Monday that it had kidnapped three Britons and an American and threatened to behead them unless jailed comrades were released.

Hours after the kidnapping claim was received, the police said the American, identified as Bela Joseph Nuss, was found near New Delhi, chained to an iron post but unharmed. He told the police that he was abducted 10 days ago.

The kidnappers said they belonged to a group based in the tribal areas of Afghanistan. The BBC identified the Britons as Paul Ridout, Miles Croston and Rhys Partridge. The British Foreign Office said the kidnappers were separatist Kashmiri militants.

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article on the peace agreement between Israel and Jordan that appeared in some editions dated Oct. 18 referred incorrectly to an accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. That agreement was reached last year.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K.'s First Airport Tax Takes Effect

LONDON (AP) — Britain is to impose its first airport tax on Tuesday, with travelers to the United States and other intercontinental destinations paying £10 and those to most West European cities £5.

The Conservative government hopes to raise £331 million a year by charging passengers as they leave. The tax is added to the ticket price.

Airport taxes are common in many countries. But airlines in Britain protested that the tax would not be imposed on competitors, including trains, ferries, buses and the Channel Tunnel.

British Airways resumed service to Romania on Monday after a 12-year lapse. There will be four flights a week from London to Bucharest. (AP)

In southern Italy, two more people have come down with cholera, raising to 10 the number of cases confirmed in the past week. Officials in Bari said Monday. One of the cases was caused by eating vegetables, raising fears that fields had been irrigated with contaminated water. The other cases have been blamed on raw shellfish. (AP)

Paris bus drivers' unions called Monday for a citywide strike on Wednesday to protest an attack on one of their colleagues, allegedly by someone wielding an AIDS-infected syringe. (AFP)

Singapore Airlines will start more flights to eight destinations in six countries, including Australia and Japan, the airline announced Monday. The cities are Osaka in Japan; Denpasar and Surabaya in Indonesia; Sydney and Perth in Australia; Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam; Seoul, and Manila. (AP)

Home by Christmas? Troops in Haiti Want That Action, Too

By Tod Robertson
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — U.S. servicemen in Haiti say they feel betrayed and ignored by their commander in chief after President Bill Clinton's comments to U.S. troops in Kuwait that they should expect to be home for Christmas.

"Clinton can go halfway around the world," said Private First Class Dan DeCristo, "but he can't take a quick hop off the coast of Florida to come talk to us? Hell, we were here first." Mr. DeCristo is with the 10th Mountain Division, which was deployed in Haiti on Sept. 19 to help restore the country's democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power.

Captain Dewane Stone, an army chaplain in Haiti, said he has been flooded with complaints from soldiers since Mr. Clinton visited Kuwait to speak to troops who began deploying there Oct. 7 to discourage Iraqi troop movements. The president playfully advised the soldiers, "Don't forget to go Christmas shopping."

The remark "swept through the camp" here, Captain Stone said. "Lots of soldiers have come to me and asked, 'Why doesn't he come over here?'"

They got here first, and they're forgotten first."

Senior U.S. officials said the 16,000 service personnel in Haiti should not only cancel their holiday-season plans but even rethink Valentine's Day and St. Patrick's Day.

Although no date had been set for a United Nations multinational force to relieve the U.S. troops, the expectation had been December, after parliamentary elections. A U.S. official said that target date is being pushed back to March because of political and logistic problems, including the likely postponement of elections until February or March.

"Maybe from a political point of view, mid-January is the time to start" withdrawal, he said. "But from a practical standpoint, we're looking more at March."

In addition, UN officials say they are not satisfied that the paramilitary thugs and supporters of a 1991 military coup against Father Aristide have been sufficiently neutralized so that U.S. forces can begin withdrawing.

"Neither the Americans nor ourselves will be happy until the disarmament has reached a level where we will be comfortable" taking over, the UN spe-

cial envoy, Lakshar Brahimi, said Saturday.

That news, combined with Mr. Clinton's remarks in Kuwait, has contributed to a serious morale problem, according to various officers and enlisted personnel of the 10th Mountain Division interviewed in their makeshift barracks atop a former garbage dump near the airport in Port-au-Prince.

In the past few days many of the troops have begun to realize that a December departure was not likely, while Mr. Clinton's

remark in Kuwait only reminded them that no similar assurances were made for them.

Captain Jeremy Blanchard, an army physician, said he was preparing for a sudden increase in visits by soldiers looking for medical excuses to return home. "There's going to be real difficult discipline problems," he said. "Wives are going to get upset back home."

Already, three Americans assigned to Haiti have committed suicide. The military's annual

average is 11.6 suicides per 100,000 personnel. Captain Blanchard said he had already sent six other soldiers home. Others have had their weapons confiscated for fear they might harm themselves, he added.

News of a post-December departure date would likely add to the trend, Captain Blanchard said. "That's when people are going to start looking for marijuana out on the streets so they can come up with positive urine tests," he said. "Or they'll accidentally let a round in their

chamber go off. Anything to get themselves out of here."

Although 3,000 Americans will remain in Haiti with the UN forces regardless of the main withdrawal date, Captain Stone said most troops expected to return home no later than Christmas.

"If they find out it's not Christmas," the chaplain said, "morale is going to hit the floor again, and I'll be real busy for another two or three weeks. They'll come crying."

Reformers Take Beating in Moscow Vote

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In what many described as a bellwether election, voters have elected to Parliament the head of an investment firm that collapsed in the most spectacular failure of Russia's young capitalist era, handing defeat to both a swastika-bearing ultranationalist and a free-market democrat.

The Sunday by-election in a dreary industrial district north of Moscow, made necessary by the gangland-style shooting of the incumbent last spring, reflected the disillusion and disgust many voters now feel for government, analysts said.

Sergei Mavrodi, head of the MMM investment company, had the support of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the ultranationalist bad boy of Russian politics.

Dogged by anti-Semitism and jack-booted neofascists, the campaign was a total defeat for democratic reformers a little more than a year before scheduled nationwide elections. Most democratic parties did not even field a candidate. The closest to a free-market advocate, Konstantin Borovoi, a businessman, polled third, according to preliminary results.

Those early results show Mr. Mavrodi collecting 28 percent of all votes. A local bureaucrat and longtime Communist Party functionary came in second, with 15 percent, and Mr. Borovoi polled 14 percent. Nine other candidates, including a leader of the anti-Semitic Russian National Unity, split the remainder.

Mexico Convicts Candidate's Killer

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The man who assassinated Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, at the time the governing party's presidential candidate, was convicted of murder Monday and sentenced to 42 years in prison, news reports said.

Judge Alejandro Sosa Ortiz told the Excelsior news agency that Mario Aburto had been found guilty of premeditated murder. Mr. Aburto, 23, a factory worker, was seized by the police immediately after he gunned down Mr. Colosio during a campaign rally on March 23 in Tijuana.

Mr. Mavrodi, 39, began the campaign in prison and did not make a single appearance in his election district, even after a judge ordered him freed Oct. 12. But he promised to spend as much as \$10 million of his own money to bring telephones and other improvements to his constituents.

By portraying himself as a victim of arrogant government investigators, Mr. Mavrodi also tapped into voters' resentment of corruption, high-handedness and incompetence in this nation's young democracy, analysts said.

"People feel victimized," said Sarah Mendelson, a program officer for the National Democratic Institute who followed the campaign closely. She said a common voters' view was: "The government had no right to do that to him, and they have no right to do all this to us."

Mr. Mavrodi's MMM company collected billions of rubles

from Russians in what critics called a classic pyramid scheme. The company used the money it collected for television advertising, promising huge returns at no risk, and bought back shares at ever-increasing prices, until the pyramid collapsed this summer, leaving the shares virtually worthless.

MMM said the collapse was triggered by jealous bureaucrats. Many bankrupted shareholders believed that only Mr. Mavrodi's election could save them, a sentiment he encouraged. He said in interviews that if he lost, he would be returned to prison and MMM shares would never recover their value. If he won, he predicted that MMM shares would soon soar above their pre-collapse level.

In the wake of his victory Monday, an MMM spokesman said that the company would again begin selling shares in 48 Moscow outlets and 49 other places across Russia and the former Soviet Union.

Colombia Incumbents Lose

The Associated Press

BOGOTA, Colombia — The ruling Liberal Party lost control of every major Colombian city in elections for governors, mayors and city councils.

In a blow to the recently elected president, Ernesto Samper, party incumbents were ousted Sunday in Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla and Pasto.

The Liberals fared better in regional races for governor,

winning 17 of 31 posts. The Conservative Party won 10 governorships and independents took the remaining four.

A number of candidates were assassinated or kidnapped by leftist guerrillas in recent weeks, forcing the government to cancel elections in 10 municipalities.

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THE AMERICAS /



FLARE-UP — A boy watching early Monday morning as the Golden Grape Lounge in Detroit burns. More than 100 buildings were set on fire and 175 teenagers arrested in the city's annual arson-fest, known as Devil's Night. The local practice has been on the wane, with the number of fires down to 65 last year from a record high of 297 in 1984.

U.S. Charges White House Strafer

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dishonorably discharged veteran who strafed the White House with an assault rifle was charged in federal court on Monday with four felony offenses. A magistrate ordered him to undergo a one-day psychiatric examination.

At a hearing, prosecutors charged Francisco Martin Duran with possession of a firearm as a convicted felon, destruction of U.S. government property at the White House, assaulting a U.S. officer during his arrest and using a firearm during the commission of violent crime.

If convicted of all four charges, he faces a maximum term of 35 years in prison.

Mr. Duran, 26, a former army medic from Colorado Springs, walked confidently into the courtroom dressed in a black short-sleeved shirt and black jeans.

He pronounced his name clearly when asked to identify himself, but made no statements and sat attentively at the defense table during the 20-minute proceeding.

Prosecutors asked Deborah

Robinson, the U.S. magistrate judge, to direct Mr. Duran to undergo a mental competency screening on the basis of a handwritten note found, after the shooting, in his 1989 Chevrolet pickup a few blocks from the White House.

"We found a letter which brings into question whether the defendant is competent to proceed," said John Finnegan, an assistant federal attorney.

The exam is not intended to determine Mr. Duran's sanity, but is meant to guide the judge in determining whether he is sufficiently competent to understand the charges and the next steps in his case.

Mr. Finnegan did not disclose the contents of the letter, and prosecutors said later that Judge Robinson had ordered it sealed at least until Wednesday, when she scheduled another hearing.

Nevertheless, officials described the letter as a handwritten statement that aroused concern among prosecutors about Mr. Duran's stability.

The letter was the second found so far among Mr. Duran's possessions. Officials described the first letter, which was found in his pocket, as a

morose handwritten statement in which he did not suggest he was trying to kill the president but seemed to indicate he might soon die and discussed how his family should distribute his possessions.

Security Options Studied

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Monday that closing parts of Pennsylvania Avenue and stationing more guards on the White House sidewalk were options being studied to increase security. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Bentsen also announced the appointment of a panel of outside experts to make suggestions in the aftermath of the shooting incident. He said a review — already under way after the crash of a small plane on the White House grounds in September — would be completed by mid-January.

"The review will examine whatever means might be available — including state-of-the-art technology — to better protect the White House and our national leaders," Mr. Bentsen said.

He was asked if part of the recommendations would include urging the president — who likes to jog near the White House and plunge into crowds

as he travels — to change his habits.

"As far as telling the president he has to change his personal habits, we'll leave that up to you," he said. "It's his decision. But obviously, I'm sure he'll give some consideration to this."

Mr. Bentsen also defended the Secret Service — an agency he oversees — for not firing at the gunman who shot through an iron fence, spraying the White House and grounds with bullets.

"The last thing I would want to see was someone firing weapons in a crowd like that," he said. As to the fact that bystanders, not agents or policemen, brought the gunman to the ground, he said: "The civilians were standing right beside him. I understand that."

Asked about closing Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House to both cars and pedestrian traffic, something the Secret Service has suggested in the past, Mr. Bentsen said that "those options are being examined."

But he seemed to suggest that a partial closing of the street was a more likely outcome, calling an "overstatement" suggestions that the entire street near the White House be blocked.

Disgust With All Politicians Sours Midwestern Voters

By Isabel Wilkerson
New York Times Service

LORAIN, Ohio — The onerous and ill-tempered voters who will sit in judgment on Election Day a week from now cannot exactly put a finger on why they are so disgusted with Washington and politics.

They know that inflation is low and unemployment is down. They know that the country is not at war, that even the disparaged expedition into Haiti turned out better than many of them expected. Although some were disappointed that no health-care plan passed, others were relieved because they did not want to lose their

coverage or pay more for it. So what are they complaining about?

"The unknown," said Russ Carver, a Michigan steelworker standing in a union office. "What could be."

That may be a nearly impossible thing to campaign against, this vague notion that no matter what anybody does, things might get worse. But that is exactly what politicians are facing from a mercurial and bored electorate.

To listen to voters in two Midwestern steel towns where things are better than they were in the 1980s but a long way

from booming, it has got to the point where some seem to think there is very little that politicians contribute to the country.

In River Rouge, Michigan, a city of about 11,000 just south of Detroit, a retiree standing in line at a drugstore said, "They're doing absolutely nothing for the citizens."

Here in Lorain, about 30 miles west of Cleveland, Al Fuzy, the owner of a karate school, said he did not even know whether to believe the inflation and unemployment figures that he said some politicians somewhere would take credit for. "We don't really know what's

going on in Washington at all," he said. "There are so many facts and statistics. They don't use a language that normal, everyday people can understand. It's nothing more than a spider web of deceit."

In recent years, it has, of course, become fashionable to attack Washington and politicians in general. Whether the bad mood comes from alienation, ignorance, indifference or "did not — did too" campaigning is hard to tell.

But all of this has made things harder for precinct captains like Michael Koury, an old-time Democrat in a gray fedora and trench coat who is a

real-estate agent when he is not passing out political literature. He has not been thrown off porches, but he said he knew not to try the hard sell that might have worked a generation ago.

"Everybody is a free-thinker nowadays," he said. "Nobody likes to be told how to vote. They want to go their own way."

The problem now, he said, is that people may have it too good. "They forget where they came from," Mr. Koury said. "Business is good. The people are working. It's a great time to live in America. They got it good, and they want it better."

Mayor Alex Olejko of Lorain, a Democrat, said he could not figure it out. The Ford plant in this city of 71,000 cannot churn out minivans and Thunderbirds fast enough; the steel mill started hiring this year for the first time since 1982, and unemployment has gone from

24 percent a decade ago to 6 percent now.

"We're doing as good as we did with Truman," the mayor said. "Your son is working. Your daughter is working. You're working. You're getting your pension. What more can you ask for?"

He caught his breath and thought of something else. "Housing is going up," he said. "What more do you want?"

The answer from voters in both Lorain and River Rouge was as vague and unformed as their general discontent. People mentioned the idea of a third party or term limits, but not with any particular fervor. The only thing clear was their lack of interest.

"Politics is like life insurance," said Bob LaForest, president of Local 1299 of the United Steelworkers union in River Rouge. "It's something I got to have, but I don't want to know anything about it."

Away From Politics

• Six days after a man drove off with a woman's vehicle and her two young sons, there was no sign of either the car or the boys Monday and the police appeared to have no clues. Volunteers and police officers spent the weekend combing wooded areas around Union, South Carolina.

• A friend of the "Hogan's Heroes" star Bob Crane was acquitted in Phoenix, Arizona, of charges he killed the actor in 1978. Jurors deliberated for two days before finding John Henry Carpenter, 66, not guilty of first-degree murder in the budgeting death.

• A television movie about an asteroid striking Earth triggered hundreds of phone calls nationwide from confused and frightened viewers. In the CBS movie, "Without Warning," a fictional news program reports asteroids falling on Wyoming, France and China. The word "live" appeared on screen. The actors were real reporters anchored by Sander Vanocur, an ABC newsmen for 16 years.

• A former minister's last-minute request for legal assistance from two anti-abortion attorneys was rejected as his murder trial opened in Pensacola, Florida, in the killings of an abortion doctor and his escort. Paul Hill plans no defense because the judge has barred his explanation that the shootings were necessary to save the lives of fetuses. Mr. Hill intends to represent himself. The judge had already named a standby lawyer.

Reuters, AP, NYT

POLITICAL NOTES

L.A. Mayor Picks Feinstein

LOS ANGELES — Representative Michael Huffington suffered another hard political blow to his reelection campaign when his Democratic opponent, Senator Dianne Feinstein, won the endorsement of the state's second-most powerful Republican, Mayor Richard Riordan of Los Angeles.

Mr. Riordan, whose political prominence as a California Republican is overshadowed only by that of Governor Pete Wilson, said he was supporting the senator rather than Mr. Huffington because she had shown "an amazing ability to work with Republicans and Democrats to help solve the problems of Los Angeles and California."

"I'm not against anybody," the mayor said at a news conference, with Ms. Feinstein at his side. "I'm for Dianne Feinstein. Dianne Feinstein has proven herself. If Michael Huffington is elected, he can prove himself. But she has already proved that she's a friend of Los Angeles."

The endorsement could give Ms. Feinstein, a Northern Californian, a political boost in heavily populated Southern California, where she is weakest.

It came in the aftermath of a week in which Mr. Huffington found himself repeatedly on the defensive and showing

signs of political strain because of disclosures that an illegal Mexican immigrant worked for five years as a nanny in his house in Santa Barbara. (NYT)

A Slight Lead for Cuomo

NEW YORK — With a combination of patient strategy and luck, Governor Mario M. Cuomo has pulled slightly ahead of State Senator George E. Pataki as New York's gubernatorial race enters its final week, according to a New York Times/WCBS-TV News Poll.

The new poll, which was conducted from Wednesday through Saturday, shows that Mr. Cuomo's lead — from 6 to 10 percentage points, depending on how it is measured — has little to do with any new-found affection by New Yorkers for the 12-year incumbent.

Instead, Mr. Pataki, the Republican nominee, has fallen behind because of the impact of B. Thomas Golisano's third-party candidacy and because Mr. Cuomo's campaign strategy of attack has convinced some voters that Mr. Pataki is not an acceptable alternative to the governor. (NYT)

For Gore, a Frightful 'Newt'

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore met his worst nightmare here in his

Washington front yard. Standing in front of the vice president's mansion was a fellow who looked like Newt Gingrich, the House minority leader, down to the gray hair parted in the middle, wearing a "Newt" T-shirt and a sign that said speaker of the House, which is what Mr. Gingrich will be if the Republicans win control of the House of Representatives Nov. 8.

Mr. Gore turned green and grabbed his throat as "Mr. Gingrich" approached, and said: "It's the scariest thing I've ever seen."

Actually, Mr. Gore was green before the Gingrich look-alike, Jeffrey Hunt, 13, approached him. The vice president and his wife, Tipper, were in costume, too, for their second annual Halloween party, to which 600 friends and members of the press and their children were invited. He was a version of the Frankenstein monster with ghostly green makeup. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Jackie Huggins, a neighbor of Francisco Martin Duran, who fired a volley of shots at the White House: "They were a close family, a loving family. Just two normal people trying to make a go of it like everybody else here. I just couldn't believe it." (WP)

Justices to Review Rulings on Freedom of Religion

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday set the stage for a potentially far-reaching ruling on freedom of religion as it agreed to review a state university's refusal to subsidize a student-run Christian magazine.

The justices voted to review rulings that said the University of Virginia's refusal complied with the constitutionally required separation of church and state.

The student group that was denied funding says it is being singled out unfairly and contends that the constitution "stands for neutrality, not hostility, toward religion."

The university requires all full-time students to pay \$14 per semester into a student activities fund that, in turn, is used to support numerous student groups, activities and publications.

In September 1990, Ronald Rosenberger and other students

founded Wide Awake Productions to publish a magazine offering Christian viewpoints on a variety of topics. The group is not affiliated with any one religious sect or institution. Wide Awake sued university officials in July 1991 after being denied a \$5,800 subsidy to pay for the magazine's publishing costs.

University officials told the group they had decided "Wide Awake magazine could not be funded as it is a religious activity." The ensuing lawsuit said

the funding denial violated the group's free-speech and equal-protection rights and its members' religious freedom.

A federal judge and the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the student group.

The appeals court acknowledged that the university's funding guidelines "discriminate among speech on the basis of its content." But it said such discrimination was justified by the need to keep "strict separation of church and state."

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The newspaper will also be distributed at SITCOM in Paris on the same day. For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 98 78, fax (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald Tribune

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Exhausting the Ocean

The environmental debate is mostly about predictions of calamities that have yet to occur. The proof is in the future, and in its absence it is often hard to know which side to believe, the one that is saying the risk is great or the other — there is always another — that shows up to say it is narrow. But just as every once in a while a dire prediction turns out to have been overblown and false, so every once in a while one of the predicted calamities occurs. It is a chilling experience, because the environmentalists don't have to be right every time to be right enough. The latest such experience has now occurred in the Atlantic fishery off Cape Cod.

The U.S. government has been regulating America's fisheries for 18 years. The legislation had two parts. The better known mostly drove out foreign fishermen who were exploiting the U.S. waters. The second then sought to limit the catch of U.S. fishermen to so-called optimum yields — low enough levels that the various species of commercial fish could be counted upon to reproduce themselves. The scheme has largely failed, in part because it was too timid. For fear of being accused of imposing federal regulation, anathema even then, the authors of the measure came at the problem indirectly, setting up regional councils through which the industry was supposed to regulate itself. But the councils, meaning the industry, mainly turned a blind eye to the continued depletion of the resource, partly perhaps because the fish are a resource that no one owns and that therefore no one has — or had — an interest in conserving.

One More for Moynihan

In a season when incumbent legislators are being attacked in America as self-serving know-nothings, it is a pleasure to be able to identify rather quickly a politician who not only says he cares about good government but has the record to prove it. That description fits Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. He is running for a fourth term and he deserves it. Bernadette Castro is the latest in a lengthening line of sacrificial lambs served up by the Republicans to fight an impossible battle. Six years ago, an industrious fellow named Robert McMillan volunteered for this suicide mission, stumped the state in his own car and made a lot of good suggestions. He was swamped. Six years before that, Florence Sullivan, a scrappy conservative, gave it a shot with a meager budget that supported one press aide, one administrative assistant and one speech writer — all of whom seemed to be the same person.

Ms. Castro is likewise admirably tenacious, and while we deplore her tenacity for the death penalty, she understands the national need for health care reform, welfare reform and honest campaign financing. Unfortunately for her, so does Mr. Moynihan, who also brings to his job experience, enthusiasm and an outstanding record of legislative achievement.

Money in the Campaigns

Imagine if the annual rate of inflation in America were 11 percent. The country would be in a fury, and its politics would be turned upside down. Now consider this: judging by the amount of money raised in Senate elections as of Sept. 30, the cost of running for the Senate has gone up by nearly 22 percent over the last two years — an inflation rate of 11 percent for one year. Even taking into account that there is one more Senate race this time than last, the inflation rate is still 10.7 percent. At this point two years ago, Senate candidates had raised \$174 million. This year the figure is \$212 million. Compared with this, health care costs are positively tame.

These figures, courtesy of a computer analysis by Common Cause, help explain why (1) there are so many millionaires in the Senate; (2) senators spend so much of their time raising money; (3) political consultants get rich; and (4) this system is in such need of reform.

For example, three candidates, Republican Michael Huffington in California and Democrats Herbert Kohl of Wisconsin and Richard Fisher of Texas, are millionaires whose campaign chests consist mostly of their own money — 93 percent in Mr. Huffington's case, 85 percent in Mr. Kohl's and 69 percent in Mr. Fisher's. Even if these percentages dropped off slightly by election day as outside cash came in, think of what the opponents of these candidates are up against.

Is it really such a good idea for untested, unknown candidates to make it to the ballot routinely just because they have a lot of spare cash in their accounts to spend on pollsters, media advisers and television

ads? There may be no constitutional way to limit the contributions that individuals can make to their own campaigns, but spending limits and public financing could help level the playing field.

Political action committees tend to be less important to senators than to House members, since senators have larger fund-raising bases. Still, PACs accounted for \$36 million of the money raised. PAC giving was especially important for senators from smaller states, accounting for 30 percent or more of the money raised by six senators seeking re-election. In races in which an incumbent faced a challenger, most PAC money went to incumbents — a key source of electoral unfairness.

It has been said by critics of campaign spending reform that the problem is not that too much money is spent on elections but that so few resources are devoted to politics that few voters get engaged. Really? Do you think that the stuff much of this money pays for — the increasingly gruesome advertising on television — attracts anyone to politics?

And, as Robin Gerber of the Carpenters Union pointed out recently, big-money politics means that more and more campaign tasks are being taken on by paid professionals. That is driving volunteers away and severing yet more links between citizens and the electoral process. Congress may have abandoned election reform this year, but congressional dawdling will not make the problem go away. On the contrary, it will now get worse.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

If Democracy Is Unknown, It Can't Be an Instant Cure

By David Heaps

WASHINGTON — "Democracy is a difficult kind of government," President John Kennedy warned in 1963. "It requires the highest qualities of self-discipline, restraint, willingness to make commitments and sacrifices in the general interest, and it also requires knowledge."

Those cautionary words have been ignored by successive American presidents, secretaries of state and legislators who insist that a sturdy dose of Western democracy is the best cure for the ills of an unruly world. None have endorsed this nostrum more enthusiastically, and uncritically, than President Bill Clinton and his chief advisers.

The democracy placebo is prescribed for an epidemic of ethnic, racial, tribal and religious conflicts in the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries. A president unfamiliar with the political quicksands of volatile societies has been ill-served by foreign policy aides with a restrictive Euro-centric frame of reference, a meager personal knowledge of fractious Third World cultures and an impulse to sermonize when they need to analyze.

When the Clinton administration first rushed to embrace peacekeeping in Somalia, UN Ambassador Madeleine Albright, an academic specialist on Central Europe, urged America to "stay the course in Somalia and lift its people from a failed state to an emergent democracy." Mrs. Albright, clearly on unfamiliar terrain when she detected the mirage of democracy in Somalia's tortured history, typified the

unreadiness of Clinton strategists to grasp political realities in non-Western cultures. As public support for the Somali engagement began to founder, the national security adviser, Anthony Lake, advocated a rebottled version of the Reagan-Bush doctrine to "enlarge the world's free communities of market democra-

Support for human rights needs to move beyond moral censure and adversarial scrutiny.

ties." A persistent Washington conceit to mold an unwieldy world into an American image once again surfaced as a substitute for serious policy reformulation. Soon after his appointment to the State Department's second-highest post, Deputy Secretary Clifton Wharton emphasized: "Our marching orders from the president are to strengthen democracy." He was soon succeeded by Strobe Talbott, an Oxford roommate of the president with a European background devoid of exposure to Third World problems.

On Haiti, the president's repeated public pledges to "restore democracy" to the Western Hemisphere's poorest and most traumatized society raised human hopes that cannot be satisfied and in-

curated political obligations that will not be honored. The United States may have restored Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the presidency that he legitimately won, but, as Somalia graphically illustrated, it cannot inculcate democratic values in violence-prone countries beset by ancient legacies of tumult and disorder.

Democracy does not arise pristine and full-blown from the ashes of tyranny. It is not nurtured by harsh and prolonged dictatorship, nor can it be exported by pleas or arms to societies that have never known the peaceful transfer of political office. Democracy only evolves indigenously over time through a social compact between responsible leadership and a responsive citizenry.

Official Washington persistently misreads the ouster of oppressive regimes as public readiness to adopt a national democratic credo. More often, as in Haiti in 1986 after the fall of the Duvalier regime, the reaction is a spontaneous mass celebration over the departure of hated symbols of persecution, and an inchoate expression of hope for a more tolerable material existence.

Collapsed dictatorships are not immediate fountains of democracy. They bequeath fragile political twilight zones that are neither full democracy nor total despotism. Their lapses and derelictions arise from inexperience, incompetence and inadvertence as well as design and malice. Their problems require an awareness of cultural and historical disparities

seldom heeded by overstressed Washington mandarins or one-dimensional human rights moralists.

If the international road to democracy is slow and tortuous, one national precondition for its ultimate attainment may, however, be within earlier reach: the protection of elementary human rights. The control and dismantling of oppressive police and security forces, although never easy in transitional periods, need not await the finished carapace of legislative structures.

The unique significance of human rights, Andrei Sakharov wrote 15 years ago from internal exile in Gorky, lie in their universal relevance for diverse political systems. They are not in themselves a system of governance, but a set of moral principles adaptable to varying forms of authority at differing stages of development. "The defense of human rights," he noted, "is a clear path toward the unification of peoples in our turbulent world, and the relief of suffering."

Support for human rights abroad needs to move beyond moral censure and adversarial scrutiny in Western metropolises. In countries not totally eclipsed by tyranny or violence, mutually planned assistance and institution-building initiatives can fortify local efforts to seek humane solutions for age-old problems.

The writer worked as a Ford Foundation representative in Africa. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Critics of the Deal With North Korea Impugn a Diplomatic Success

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Criticisms of the nuclear agreement with North Korea that misconstrue or misrepresent its terms have clouded what should be a clear verdict of diplomatic success.

The worst of them pretend that the United States could have dictated a one-sided outcome, confuse where the real security threat lies, or profess a wholly spurious concern for the letter (but not the purpose) of the nonproliferation regime. They deserve to be discarded and swept off the table.

The United States should not have negotiated at all. The administration has been castigated for a "Let's make a deal" approach. Well, what were the alternatives to negotiating?

Sanctions and tougher diplomacy are one answer, but that does not withstand scrutiny. The sanctions that the United States hoped to push through the Security Council last spring were intended to bring Pyongyang to the negotiating table, not to force its capitulation.

A country that has followed a policy of strict economic self-sufficiency for several decades is not a prime candidate for economic sanctions. North Korea needs only two things from abroad: oil and remittances from North Koreans living in Japan. Cutting off either would have required China to publicly turn on its ally and apply the stranglehold. Not likely.

Worse, while the world was waiting for sanctions to work, there would have been plenty of time for North Korea to reprocess the five bombs' worth of plutonium in its spent fuel rods and to refuel its reactor to start churning out more. Thus a possible one or two bombs could have been turned into a serious arsenal of seven or more.

What little we know about North Korea thinking strongly suggests that before Pyongyang peacefully succumbed to economic coercion it would have turned to its million-man army.

So what about the other alter-

native, a surgical air strike against North Korea's reprocessing plant? The almost certain result would have been all-out war, with high U.S. and South Korean casualties. Conventional North Korean attacks on one of South Korea's reactors, or direct use of its nuclear weapons, if they exist, would likely have made it a radioactive war. The cloud could have reached Japan. South Korea would have inherited a flattened North.

Would it have been worth starting a nuclear war to avoid nuclear proliferation without exhausting the alternatives? Obviously not.

A deal was O.K., but not this deal. The United States conceded too much. Senator John McCain called it "appeasement." This view requires one to stare hard at what the North Koreans get and to ignore what they gave up.

First and foremost they have given up reprocessing — their and every nation's right under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. They have agreed to freeze and ultimately dismantle the reprocessing plant, present and planned reactors and the fuel fabrication plant — all of their weapons-related facilities.

They have agreed to give up their existing fuel rods. They have agreed to satisfy the International Atomic Energy Agency about the plutonium diverted in the past and to put it under safeguards. They have agreed to special inspections that they had earlier absolutely rejected.

In short, they have agreed to give up a nuclear-weapons capability — something that no country but South Africa has done before. They may renege, but for now they have agreed. If this is appeasement, Neville Chamberlain would have been a hero.

North Korea can't be trusted. True, but the deal does not rely on trust. Concrete first steps — sealing the reprocessing plant and the existing reactor and halt-

ing construction of the new research reactors — must be taken by the Pyongyang authorities. Oil supplies and new reactor construction can be shut off at the first sign of backsliding.

The deal is a terrible precedent. It rewards nuclear blackmail. The deal sets two precedents. The harmful one could not have been avoided in any negotiated settlement. It is that a covert nuclear capability held by an untrusted nation is an immense — perhaps unmatched — asset.

The task now is to make sure that no country ever again gets that far. The international community has the means to do so — it knew what North Korea was up to years ago, and it knew Iraq's nuclear intentions as far back as

1980. But the determination remains to be demonstrated.

The other precedent, of going beyond NPT obligations and giving up the means to legally make plutonium, is enormously positive. Arms control got short shrift. The real issue was simply delayed for five years. The administration brought this critique on itself by insisting last spring that North Korea's past behavior be cleared up first. This was a mistake — later corrected.

It would have meant publicly rubbing Pyongyang's nose in its past wrongdoing. And for what? The urgent threat then and now lay in the imminent possibility of North Korea acquiring dozens of nuclear weapons.

The agreement rightly puts that much larger threat first. True, this means that North Korea will

technically be in violation of IAEA safeguards for five years, but that is a small and symbolic cost for a large security gain. Most of the means about the damage that this arrangement does to the IAEA are crocodile tears, coming from people who otherwise put the integrity and effectiveness of international regimes pretty near the bottom of their priorities.

The North Korean nuclear crisis is far from over. Carrying out the agreement will require steadfast and surfeited U.S. diplomacy for many years. For that reason, the deal demands a fairer and more clearheaded assessment now.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

What's This About Clinton Successes?

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — In Haiti, the world's strongest industrial and military power has managed to land forces in one of the world's smallest, poorest, least developed countries. Those U.S. forces then succeeded in discovering and destroying some arms caches and disarming and arresting some "attachés" who had formerly terrorized the population.

Additionally, the U.S. government arranged the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, secured the cooperation of the UN Security Council in repealing the economic embargo that it had caused to be imposed, and made commitments of economic aid.

Little progress has been made toward "restoring" democracy. Haiti lacks virtually any of the characteristics believed required for democratic government.

The fact that no one can explain how this Haiti venture contributes to the U.S. national interest still seems not to bother either the Clinton administration or the

various journalists who have termed it a "success."

The North Korean "success" looks little better. After months of negotiations and the death of the patriarch, North Korea's government agreed to permit the United States and its allies to provide it something over \$5 billion worth of oil, two new up-scale nuclear reactors and a variety of other high-tech goodies, in return for which North Korea will permit international inspections of its existing reactors in about five years — unless, of course, it has changed its mind in the interim.

And that's about it — except that the United States will inaugurate full diplomatic relations with this totalitarian Communist dictatorship, and will maintain American forces in South Korea.

It is extremely difficult to see how American national interest or nuclear nonproliferation policy has been served by this non-achievement, and, as in Haiti, the "victory" is expensive.

The third in the touted "string of successes" before Mr. Clinton's Mideast trip was the deterring of a new Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

In the absence of reliable facts, we are, each of us, free to choose what seems to us the most plausible explanation of why Saddam Hussein moved some 60,000 crack troops toward the Kuwaiti border. My best guess is that, feeling frustrated, this man of extremely violent inclinations did what comes naturally in the effort to break out of UN sanctions. He threatened to use force.

He "tested" the new American president to see how Mr. Clinton would react. What the Iraqi learned caused him to turn to other tactics. In subsequent days

the U.S. president has explained to journalists that he learned, as a boy, how to deal with bullies.

Let me be fair. The response of President Clinton and his team to Saddam Hussein's threatening move was timely, clear and firm enough to achieve his goal. I count this a success. But it may have been made necessary by previous impressions of weakness.

And let me emphasize that this success depended not only on the personal impression made by the president, but also on American military strength — which is steadily declining. I hope Bill Clinton understands that continued reductions in American military power will undermine his credibility as quickly in the world as on the playground.

Then came the Middle East. When Bill Clinton managed to look as if he, rather than Yitzhak Rabin, had played the central role in negotiating a formal peace with Jordan's King Hussein.

In Bosnia, where the president has repeatedly promised more decisive action, the U.S. position has folded once again in the face of UN and allied opposition.

In Somalia, the efforts at pacification, reconciliation and nation building undertaken by Bill Clinton (not George Bush) have long since been abandoned.

No official comment has been offered on the persistent rumor that there is an intent to enhance U.S. relations with the government of Fidel Castro as part of a long-range plan to bring democracy to Cuba.

In sum, I would say the foreign policy of the Clinton administration at midterm is not a disaster. But it is also not a success. It does not reflect the high standards and moral seriousness that we were led to expect. It is, at best, disappointing.

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'And Work Just a Little Bit Harder'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The highest office in a democracy, Justice Louis Brandeis used to say, is the office of citizen. Like James Madison and the others who founded the United States, he believed that Americans have a duty to be involved in the issues facing their country.

The man who performed the office of citizen better than any contemporary I know died on Oct. 21. Jerome B. Wiesner was scientist, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, government official. In or out of public positions, he never stopped working for the country's good. He never thought that was not his problem.

Jerry Wiesner's life is especially worth noting at a time when Americans are so darkly pessimistic, down on their government and even on their country. For he exemplified the old America: optimistic, generous, committed, convinced that the country could do and be anything it tried.

The current American mood was chillingly caught in a report by Richard L. Berke of The New York Times (11/1, Oct. 11). In interviews around the country, people told him how terrible things were. Several said they wanted to emigrate. Emigrate!

Then there is the rise of nationalism, a sure sign of public fear and anger. The governor of California fans hatred of foreigners by supporting a measure that would make children wear identification cards to kindergarten to prove that they are not illegal immigrants. Any child who looks "different" would be suspect.

The truth about immigrants

— how their dream has made America great — is in Mr. Wiesner's story. His parents came to the country at the turn of the century from Vienna and Eastern Europe. He grew up in Detroit and went to the University of Michigan, the first in his family to have a higher education.

From that time he never stopped contributing to the country.

In World War II, at the MIT Radiation Laboratory, he played an important part in the development of radar. He figured out how to communicate by bouncing beams off the ionosphere, making possible FM radio and microwave communication. He worked at Los Alamos on nuclear bomb instrumentation.

After the war he went to Washington. He was on President Dwight Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee. On a committee dealing with strategic weapons, he argued strongly for the development of ballistic missiles. He was Science Adviser to President John Kennedy.

It was a time when we Americans saw science as the hope of the world. But we began to see it, too, as a profound menace — unless its forces were brought under the control of human reason. That became the work of Jerry Wiesner's life.

He brought home to President Kennedy the danger of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons tests. He played a crucial part in answering opposition to the atmospheric test ban treaty when the Kennedy administration negotiated it

with the Soviet Union in 1963. But listing his official positions or accomplishments does not convey the essence of Jerry Wiesner. He cared deeply, intensely about the fate of his country and mankind. Yet he was never strident, never rigid. His was the quiet voice of reason.

"He had the knowledge of evil," a friend said, "but he did not see people in those terms. He always thought it was possible to change minds." He shared President Eisenhower's concern about the military-industrial complex and how it was changing American society, but he once wrote that its leaders were "not evil."

They just were not willing to see that ever more weapons made America less, not more, secure.

He knew and talked with the leaders of many countries. But he was the least self-important of men; indeed diffident, and with an explosive sense of humor.

"Never for one minute did he stop being a citizen," a friend said. In his final illness he was still corresponding with the secretary of defense, William Perry.

In 1980, a time when the arms race seemed unstoppable, he spoke at MIT of how difficult it was for the system of democratic control to work in our technological age. But he was convinced, he said, that citizens could still stop nuclear folly.

Someone said he was an optimist. He replied: "I don't know whether I'm an optimist or not, but I'm a realist. I realize this is the only world we've got. We have to use our intelligence, our reason — and work just a little bit harder."

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: French Treason?

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Public opinion in Paris was much impressed yesterday [Oct. 31] by a piece of news which is undoubtedly of a most grave and distressing character. A French officer, attached to the General Staff of the Ministry of War, is said to have betrayed his country and to have sold to a foreign Power — which is said to be Italy — documents relating to the mobilization of the army.

1919: All Saints' Day

PARIS — To-day [Nov. 1] being All Saints' Day, which is particularly devoted throughout France to honoring the dead, all the cemeteries and churchyards in the country will be objects of pilgrimage, for in France the cultus of the memory of the dead claims the attention of all. This pious cus-

tom will this year be observed more carefully than usual, for the war has spared few families in France, and those who cannot visit the military cemeteries will not fail to visit the great cemeteries, in all of which there is a memorial to those who have fallen for their country. Such Parisian cemeteries as Père-Lachaise, Montparnasse and Montmartre will, therefore, be visited by even larger crowds than usual.

1944: More 'Dour' War

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Prime Minister Churchill warned for the third time against hoping for an early end to the European war. Churchill said Nazi resistance may not be overcome before early summer. He stated that the conflict in Europe promises to be "dour and hard," and that its violence will increase on all fronts.



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OPINION

California Reserves Its Right to Decide

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Justice William Brennan, asked if he regretted his decision he rendered during his 34 years on the Supreme Court, replied, "Hell no, I never thought that I was wrong."

And he always thought he had a right to impose social policies he considered right. Today's national debate about California's Proposition 187, which would deny free public education and some other non-emergency public services to illegal immigrants, arises from damage done by Justice Brennan's, and the court's, hubris.

In 1982 the court narrowly (5-4) overturned a Texas statute denying free public education to illegal immigrants. The majority opinion, written by Justice Brennan and joined by Justices Marshall, Powell, Blackmun and Stevens, extended the 14th Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection of the laws" to people seeking entitlements from a state in which their presence was illegal.

Justice Brennan argued that Texas's statute was unfair because illegal immigrant minors are not responsible for where they are, that the law was bad social policy because it might produce an underclass, and that therefore the law was unconstitutional. This is the familiar non sequitur by which judges turn courts into legislatures, whatever the judges deem unfair or unwise must be unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Burger, dissent-

ing and joined by Justices White, Rehnquist and O'Connor, noted that "the court makes no attempt to disguise the fact that it is acting to make up for Congress' lack of effective leadership" regarding immigration. The court, he said, was yet again attempting "speedy and wholesale formulation of remedies for the failures — or simply the laggard pace — of the political processes of our system of government."

Justice Brennan did acknowledge that "courts must be attentive to congressional policy" which "might well affect the state's prerogatives to afford differential treatment to a particular class of aliens." But he was inattentive. By 1982 Congress had made its thinking clear through laws barring illegal aliens from Supplemental Security Income and Aid to Families With Dependent Children. In 1986, Congress did the same regarding nonemergency Medicaid services.

In 1990 Congress created "Temporary Protected Status" for legal or illegal aliens unable to return home because of circumstances such as civil disorder. Congress, doing something like what Proposition 187 would do, said people with this status are ineligible for most federal benefits. This year, in providing disaster relief for California, Congress excluded illegal aliens from almost all benefits.

The 1982 decision was part of a pattern of judicial usurpations of state and local responsibilities. These usurpations have involved courts supplanting democratic institutions in formulating policies concerning pornography, capital punishment, administration of prisons and mental health facilities and public housing, abortion, school financing, Christmas displays and many other matters. Yet critics of Proposition 187, which is designed to force the Supreme Court to reconsider its 1982 usurpation regarding policy toward illegal immigrants, seem scandalized that Californians are trying to reclaim a right of self-determination.

Critics who denounce Proposition 187 as "immigrant bashing" miss a point that evidently is not missed by the approximately 50 percent of California's Hispanics who support it: Proposition 187 concerns not what national immigration policy should be, but what state policy should be regarding violators of whatever the national law is.

Critics of Proposition 187 say, correctly, that government by initiative undermines representative government, under which the people do not decide issues, they decide who shall decide. However, many critics of Proposition 187 are offended by another subversion of representative government, judicial policymaking. There probably would

be no Proposition 187 if elected officials, in Washington and Sacramento, had not been corrupted by the culture of judicial activism and been delighted, as the political class often is, to allow a court to take custody of an inconvenient problem.

When Justice Brennan discovered a new sweep for the 14th Amendment, the amendment was 114 years old. When it was ratified, and for many decades thereafter, the nation had essentially open borders. What the country did not have was a welfare state, the operation of which becomes particularly problematic when courts legislate policies that expand entitlements to public resources that are finite.

Principles of federalism and popular government combine to justify Californians' right to decide how to allocate their increasingly scarce resources. Nevertheless, critics say Proposition 187 is unconstitutional. Proponents say: Perhaps, but perhaps only until the Supreme Court is forced to rethink its 1982 ruling that removed an important policy from the purview of state government.

Only one of the five major justices from 1982, Stevens, remains. Two of the four dissenters, Rehnquist and O'Connor, remain. If joined by Justice Thomas, Justice Scalia and one other, 1982's judicial fiat will be overturned and the issue returned to popular sovereignty.

"The justices," wrote Justice Brennan of his colleagues, "are certainly aware that we are not final because we are fallible; we know that we are fallible because we are final." By passing Proposition 187, Californians can have a say about whose voices are final in a democracy. Washington Post Writers Group.

The Pope Cheapens His Office

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — OF Pope John Paul II's devoutness and his zeal to lead the Roman Catholic Church, no doubts exist. Of his ability to write a book that flows with artful language, fresh insights and intellectual depth, doubts abound — and are confirmed.

To call John Paul's "Crossing the Threshold of Hope" a book is stretching it. Superficial jottings is closer to the fact. An honest title to this 227-page work that has an international first printing of 20 million copies and a \$6 million advance would have been: "Random Thoughts I

MEANWHILE

Dashed Off While Not Busy Running the Church."

The Pope's exertion was no more than answering a set of written questions submitted by Vittorio Messori, a Vatican-approved Italian journalist who edited the replies into 35 bite-size chapters. Originally, the questions were submitted to the Pope as a basis for a proposed Italian television show. His Holiness never found time to sit still for the cameras, so he settled for second best, a quickie book. The book is thus an extended question-and-answer session, with the questions excessively reverential.

The Pope's publishers have marketed the book as if it were



"It's not grabbing them, Holiness. Perhaps we should stick with no meat on Fridays."

not only a literary masterpiece but a sure best-seller. A cardinal promoted the book on the "Larry King Live" talk show.

The Pope's language ranges from the wooden to the stilted. "The encounter with the young people at Casablanca Stadium," he jots of his 1985

trip to Morocco, "was unforgettable. The openness of the young people to the Pope's words was striking when he spoke of faith in the one God. It was certainly an unprecedented event."

When not referring to himself in the third person, John Paul trades in put-downs of other religions. Buddhists have a "negative" tradition. Buddhism "is in large measure an 'atheistic' system." He knocks Islam. It "is not a religion of redemption. There is no room for the Cross and the Resurrection. Jesus is mentioned but only as a prophet."

As if he had a vow of obedience, Mr. Messori asks tepid

questions. "Young people," he begins one, "have a special place in the heart of the Holy Father, who often repeats that the whole Church looks to them with particular hope for a new beginning of evangelization. Your Holiness, is this a realistic hope?"

Handling this tough one with aplomb, John Paul replies: "Here you open an enormous field for discussion and reflection."

The field is of such enormity that the Pope's mind wanders through it, quoting scripture here, citing anecdotes there and finishing with an admonition: "It is necessary that the young know the Church, that they perceive Christ in the Church."

Such words and ideas are edifying. They are sincere. They are noble. But they don't qualify as literature. This is not a book remotely approaching the lasting spirituality and literary polish found

in such classics as "Journal of a Soul" by Pope John XXIII.

In "Crossing," John Paul is his familiar self, a dogged opinionator, a pontiff pontificating. On women: "A certain contemporary feminism finds its roots in the absence of true respect for woman." On abortion: "It is not possible to speak of the right to choose when a clear moral evil is involved, when what is at stake is the commandment Do not kill! Might this commandment allow of exceptions? The answer in and of itself is no."

John Paul has legions of admirers who see in such thoughts a principled leader who stands for something. That is a separate issue from literary excellence.

By accepting a big-bucks deal for a paste-up book, the Pope is just another pseudo-author letting agents and publishers cash in on his celebrity. The papacy is cheapened. The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Economics and Peace

Regarding the report "U.S. Tries to Bolster Africa Peacekeeping" (Oct. 25):

The United States has decided to increase military cooperation with African countries "to encourage efforts to contain conflicts in neighboring states." It would make more sense to eliminate the root causes of these conflicts and thereby reduce the need for peacekeeping missions and humanitarian assistance.

In Somalia, Rwanda and Yugoslavia, economic disaster preceded social disintegration. In many countries, rising poverty and unemployment are the result of burdensome debt, currency devaluation, deteriorating terms of trade, falling commodity prices, and the transfer of resources to the industrialized nations. As people lose hope of escaping from the decline in living standards, they can easily be manipulated by fundamentalists and ethnic chauvinists.

A major reorientation of economic priorities and policy is urgent if the world is to avoid further breakdown, eliminate the need for military solutions, stem the flow of refugees and migrants, and prevent environmental destruction.

JANET BRUIN,
Geneva.

Animated Racism

On a recent visit to the United States, I had the opportunity to see the film "The Lion King." While I was impressed by the beautiful animation, I was appalled by the racist stereotypes perpetuated by the film. Making the hyenas the villains is not good ecology; but it is shocking to give the villainous hyenas recognizably African-

American voices. What message will this convey to children who watch the film? The stereotypes were obvious from the beginning. After all, the evil schemer was the black-maned lion.

FLEUR NGWENO,
Nairobi.

Chunnel Coincidence?

I find your front-page article "Chunnel Opens Door Nov. 14 to Passengers" (Oct. 18) intriguing, coming as it did less than one week after the cessation of violence announced by the loyalist paramilitary in Northern Ireland. For months the chunnel authorities gave one excuse after another for postponement of the opening. Then the IRA announced a cessation of violence, and the chunnel began truck service.

Just a coincidence — or is pressure from France via the European Union the real reason Prime Minister John Major is finally making the Northern Ireland "troubles" a priority?

JEANETTE F. HUBER,
Kinsale, Ireland.

Stiffen That Upper Lip

Regarding "Royal Divorce in the Works" (Oct. 19):

I cannot help but ponder the revelation by Prince Charles's authorized biographer that the heir to the British throne felt pressured by his father, Prince Philip, to marry Diana.

Give me a break! Prince Charles was a widely traveled, sophisticated adult when he chose his bride — not a toddler sucking on a lollipop. His plaintive squeals that it was not his fault make him all the more pathetic in the eyes of those who saw Lady Diana Spencer as

a gift to the Crown, not a liability. England deserves better.

FREDERIC LANG GALACAR,
Essex, Massachusetts.

The Gang's All Here

Regarding the report "Gingrich to Attack if Republicans Take House" (Oct. 15):

Newt Gingrich has called the Democratic Party "the enemy of normal Americans." I assume that by normal Americans he includes Oliver North, Jesse Helms, Alfonse D'Amato, Pat Robertson, Jerry Falwell and, of course, himself. If these people are normal Americans, then God help the Republic.

AARON STERNFELD,
Morges, Switzerland.

Regarding the news analysis "Clinton, on a Limb, Invites Comparison With Reagan" (Oct. 13) by David S. Broder:

Bill Clinton is certainly treading unsafe ground in his attack against Ronald Reagan and his past economic theories. I have never been an admirer of the Democrats, and am even less of one of the sitting president of the United States. To go on the offense against "Reaganomics" and the success of the 1980s is a pure act of desperation. Mr. Reagan is still, deservedly, one of the most popular presidents in American history.

MICHAEL TAUBE,
London.

But Who Needs IQ?

Enough debate. Since when do you need a high IQ to be successful in America? Look at Forrest Gump, Dan Quayle and Ronald Reagan.

SHELDON LITT,
Stockholm.

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South Korea Appeals to China

Beijing's Help Sought in North Nuclear Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam of South Korea on Monday urged Prime Minister J. Peng of China to play an active role in ensuring that North Korea abides by the Geneva accord aimed at neutralizing its nuclear program.

Mr. Kim made his appeal during a meeting with the Chinese prime minister, the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit Seoul.

Mr. Li responded positively, presidential aides said.

Mr. Kim said the accord, signed by Pyongyang and Washington on Oct. 21, represented a framework to settle the issue of North Korea's nuclear ambitions, a major source of tension in the region for the past 18 months, they reported.

The two leaders also agreed

that the accord had provided "new momentum" for restoring dialogue between the two Koreas, broken off since the July 8 death of the North Korean president, Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Kim said the South would make efforts to revive plans for an inter-Korean summit, which was set for this year but aborted by Kim Il Sung's death. But he said any effort would have to wait until North Korea had officially named Kim Il Sung's eldest son, Kim Jong Il, as his successor.

China, which backed Pyongyang militarily during the Korean War and is the North's most influential ally, is credited by the United States with playing a quiet backroom role in getting Pyongyang to the negotiating table.

During an expanded meeting

that followed the two leaders' tête-à-tête, the two sides discussed details for technology tie-ups in aircraft manufacturing, automaking, high-definition television, and automatic telephone switching systems.

The expanded talks were attended by the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, and his South Korean counterpart, Han Sung Joo, as well as the South Korean trade and industry minister, Kim Chul Su, and other ministers.

Mr. Li and Mr. Kim later toasted one another with Korean champagne after attending a ceremony for the signing of three bilateral accords: on direct air links, a joint-venture plane project and a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in nuclear power generation.

Mr. Li, accompanied by his wife, Zhu Lin, and a 14-member entourage, arrived here earlier Monday for a five-day visit that will take them to industrial sites and to the resort island of Cheju before returning to Beijing Friday.

He is accompanied by dozens of business leaders, most of whom flew to Seoul in advance of the official party.

China is North Korea's only remaining major ally and South Korea hopes for Chinese support in defusing inter-Korean tensions.

During his visit, Mr. Li will visit factories run by three of South Korea's biggest companies, all of whom plan major investments in China.

Since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1992, economic relations have boomed. China ranks South Korea as its sixth largest trading partner while China is Seoul's third largest.

China put bilateral trade at \$4.96 billion in the first half of 1994, up 59.5 percent from the same 1993 period, while its trade with North Korea fell 21.9 percent to \$336 million.

Millions of dollars of new South Korean investment have poured into many parts of China, including big coastal cities, but especially the heavily ethnic Korean areas of northeast China's Jilin and Liaoning provinces, bordering North Korea.

The Korean ventures produce metal goods, textiles and many garments, nonferrous metals, shoes and leather goods, many of them for export.

(AFP, Reuters)

Chinese Arms Talks Are First in 6 Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — Chinese and American arms negotiators, meeting for the first time in six years, "moved closer to common ground" on weapons issues, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said Monday.

The two sides discussed banning nuclear tests and extending the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, said the agency's director, John Holm.

The talks also covered plutonium and uranium production and ways to implement a recent U.S. nuclear agreement with North Korea, he said.

The United States suspended military contacts with China following Beijing's crackdown on the Tiananmen Square anti-government movement in 1989.

"Changes in the international security environment over that six-year period led to a much broader range of common views and common thinking between the United States and China,"

Mr. Holm said of his talks with Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqing.

Mr. Holm credited China with an important role in bringing North Korea back into the international nuclear fold.

China is willing to negotiate a nuclear test ban if it can maintain an option to explode nuclear bombs for peaceful purposes, such as excavating, he said.

China has exploded three nuclear bombs in the last year.

Washington has a moratorium on nuclear testing and is asking other nuclear powers to observe a similar ban.

Mr. Holm said he did not pursue a suggestion made by Defense Secretary William J. Perry when he visited China earlier in October about helping Beijing use computer simulations to replace nuclear testing.

But he repeated U.S. concerns about China's testing, which included the second test blast in four months at the beginning of October.

"We obviously do regret China's continued testing program," he said.

Mr. Holm said he invited Mr. Liu, who is a People's Liberation Army general, to the United States for further arms control talks next spring.

(AP, Reuters)

Storm Kills 15 in Madras

The Associated Press
MADRAS, India — High winds toppled rain-weakened buildings and electricity pylons Monday, killing 15 people in this south Indian port.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY, SIHANOUK — Cambodians presenting offerings to monks in Pinom Penh on Monday marking the king's 72d birthday.

How's Deng? The Zhongnanhaiologists Wonder

By Steven Mufson
 Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese equivalent of Kremlinology has been a busy business recently, fueled by a spate of rumors that China's 90-year-old leader, Deng Xiaoping, is near death.

Speculation about Mr. Deng's death — a pastime here for many years — began its most recent boomlet when he failed to make an appearance on Oct. 1 for China's National Day, the 45th anniversary of the Communist Party victory over the Nationalists.

On Oct. 6, the newspaper Wenzhou Ribao quoted Mr. Deng's younger sister, Deng Xihou, as saying that she watched National Day fireworks with Mr. Deng at the government's Beijing guest house.

But this report was contradicted five days later by South Korea's Yonhap news agency, which claimed that Mr. Deng was in a coma and had been at Army Hospital No. 305 since late September. It said he was being kept alive by life support systems and had been near death on Sept. 26 and 28.

On Oct. 13, the Foreign Ministry's new spokesman, Chen Jian, declared at a regular weekly briefing that "Deng Xiaoping is in good health."

Pressed about whether Mr. Deng was at home or in a hospital, Mr. Chen gave the stock answer used by his predecessor: "Deng Xiaoping is wherever he is."

Last week, Mr. Deng's daughter and private secretary, Deng Rong, during a visit to Hong Kong, asserted that her father was all right.

"His health is not bad," she was quoted as saying in the South China Morning Post. "Of course, he is a 90-year-old man now."

Mr. Deng has been the architect of China's economic reforms over the last 16 years and has held together competing factions within the Communist Party while pursuing rapid economic growth and tight political control.

His designated successors — principal among them is the president and party chief, Jiang Zemin — will be hard-pressed to do the same because they lack his stature and authority.

Each time a rumor spreads, it sends Chinese stock markets into spasms. On several occasions in October, the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock indexes soared or plunged by more than 10 percent in a single trading session on rumors about Mr. Deng's health. The stock market in Taiwan had similar gyrations.

Speculation has also been fed by several front-page editorials in the official press.

The editorials have called on the populace to rally around the party, the nation's leaders and the spirit of Mr. Deng's economic reforms. Reading between the lines, Zhongnanhaiologists — Zhongnanhai is the Chinese equivalent of the Kremlin — view this as the type of plea that would be made by Mr. Deng's successors.

In an unusually frank editorial, People's Daily on Oct. 22 warned that "it would be hard for forces from without to topple the party, but the party may collapse at its own hands."

Other signs have been telling. One newspaper ran a six-year-old photograph of Mr. Deng, raising speculation that his current condition was so decrepit that he could not be seen. In his most recent public appearance, in February during the Lunar New Year, he walked unsteadily and appeared disoriented, many television viewers said.

Many analysts see signs of a succession battle.

An Oct. 11 commentary in Guangming Daily was seen as a bid by Mr. Jiang to consolidate his position as Mr. Deng's most likely successor. The article called for strengthening the party by

backing "the ideology of leadership headed by Jiang Zemin" and by strengthening "the role of the party's leader."

An editorial the next day in People's Daily about "democratic centralism" was described by some analysts as an answer by allies of the National People's Congress chairman, Qiao Guohua, a potential rival.

The editorial said: "Without centralism based on democracy, there would be no correct line, principles, policies, unified understanding or action in the party; nor could the ultimate aim of giving full scope to democracy be achieved."

The editorial added that "centralism means to pool the opinions of all quarters."

The editorial said the leadership should "perfect a series of systems concerning democratic centralism so that it will not change with a change in leaders, their views or their focus of attention."

What all this means, in the view of a Hong Kong analyst, is that whatever Mr. Deng's physical state, politically he is already finished. That would explain the flood of retrospectives — such as the recent release of his speeches on compact discs — and the eulogy-like tone of recent articles.

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سكرا من الامم

An Anxious Time for Antwerp's Jews

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune
ANTWERP, Belgium — Within this city's prosperous and "close-knit Jewish community, conversation quickly turns to the stunning rise of the extreme right in recent local elections.

But if anxiety is universal, Jews are deeply divided in their response.

Louis Davids, editor of the local Jewish weekly newspaper, expresses concern that the city's biggest party is now the Vlaams Blok, or Flemish Bloc, which combines an anti-immigrant platform modeled after Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in France with a demand for independence for Flanders, Belgium's Dutch-speaking northern region.

But Mr. Davids says Jews should not inflame passions, es-

pecially because Vlaams Blok has singled out immigrants of Turkish and North African origin.

"They have never attacked the Jewish community," Mr. Davids said.

That view is widely shared at the Antwerp Diamond Bourse, the source of jobs and wealth for most of the city's 20,000 Jews.

"It's not in the interest either of the Jewish Community nor the diamond community to be involved in the political problem here," said Peter Mees, managing director of the bourse.

But that complacency angers many Jews, who feel their history of persecution demands a vigorous response to extremists, regardless of who they target.

"The extreme right is a dan-

ger for our country and for the Jewish community," said Sidney Berneman, a lawyer and spokesman for the Forum of Jewish Organizations in Flanders. Jews who try to keep their heads down in Antwerp these days "are wrong," he said.

"There were people in Germany before the war that said there was no danger for the Jews, but history turned out the other way around," he said.

The rise of rightist parties is far from unique to Antwerp. In Brussels and in Belgium's French-speaking southern half, the anti-immigrant National Front and Agir scored major gains in the same local elections on Oct. 9.

That same day, Jörg Haider's anti-immigrant party won nearly 20 percent of the vote in Austria's national elections.

But the 28.8 percent share won by the Vlaams Blok was easily the biggest vote won by any far-right party anywhere in Europe. That it happened in the center of Belgium's most prosperous region, a liberal trading and cultural city that welcomed Jews after the Spanish diaspora of 1492 and took in many survivors of Nazi death camps after World War II, is all the more striking.

Antwerp is also the home of the nationalist movement in Flanders, however, and the potential for a protest party is enormous after an astonishing 73 straight years of rule by a Socialist-Christian Democrat coalition, says Marc Swynedouw, a sociologist at the Catholic University of Brussels.

More importantly, despite the wealth of surrounding province, the city of 500,000 people has a 16 percent jobless rate, well above the national average of 11 percent, and roughly 12 percent of the population are immigrants.

Flip Dewinter, local head of the Vlaams Blok, offers a simple but explosive solution: Ship illegal and unemployed immigrants of non-European descent back to their country of origin, and reinstate laws based on nationality on blood rather than birth within Belgium.

He blames illegal immigrants from countries like Turkey and Morocco for crime and insecurity, and says bluntly that their Islamic background cannot coexist in Catholic Flanders.

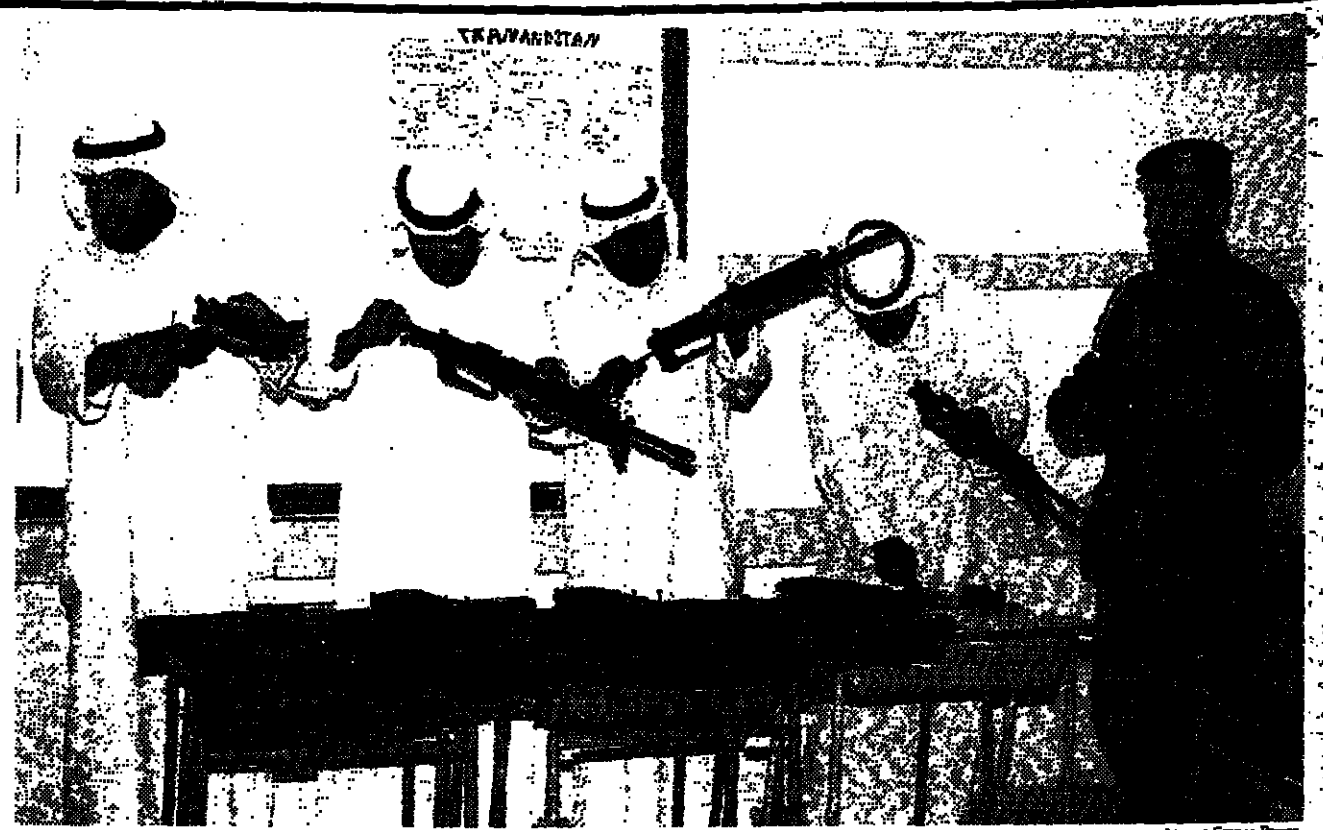
Mr. Dewinter also attacks immigration from Eastern Europe and even Portugal, a European Union ally, saying they threaten "social revolution" by putting downward pressure on local wages.

As for the Jewish community, he says: "We don't have any plans in this direction. Their presence is a good thing for our community."

Antwerp's traditional parties have pledged not to work with Vlaams Blok and are seeking to build a new coalition including the Liberals and the Greens, which were in the opposition.

The local Council for Migrants is pressing the parties for long-term measures in education, housing and training to integrate immigrants into the mainstream, says the council's coordinator, Abid al Sulaiman.

Nationally, Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene has proposed dropping the obligation to vote and setting a 5 percent threshold for representation to halt the rise of fringe parties.



READY FOR IRAQ — Kuwaiti volunteers cleaning weapons in a National Guard training course in Kuwait City.

Syrians' New Reality: Peace Is a Possibility

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Even in his book-lined study, on a quiet Damascus side street, Subeil Zakkar says it is not easy to imagine what peace will be like with Israel, after nearly 50 years of bloodshed and war.

"If I said I were talking about friendship with Israel, I would be lying," said Mr. Zakkar, a gentle medieval historian who works on the Crusades and Islamic history have won the special patronage of President Hafez Assad.

"Let others here go and visit Jerusalem," he said, but at the age of nearly 60 "I cannot change overnight."

Like growing numbers of Syrians, Mr. Zakkar these days is openly wrestling with an idea that even a year ago few would have dared to broach in public: the notion of living side by side with Israel as a neighbor rather than an enemy.

"The world has changed, and we have arrived at a new reality," he said. "We have no choice now but to make peace, on both sides. But what kind of peace? — this is something else."

Damascus is not a capital given to free and open public discussion of politics, and in interviews here with merchants and businessmen, scholars and shopkeepers, no one challenged or doubted Mr. Assad's unbending demand that Israel must give back all of the Golan Heights before any kind of peace is possible.

But at the same time there is also a widely shared sense that some sort of peace with Israel is now inevitable. And for many people, the very contemplation of the idea has had a kind of dizzying effect, fueling both wild hopes and dark insecur-

ties among those who for years never heard Israel described as anything but the Zionist enemy.

"What our president says about peace is what we all now believe," said Fahdi Tabah, the owner of a storefront photo shop in the mostly Christian quarter of Bauman.

"If the Israelis give back what they took

'When we open the borders, there will also be new people, and new ideas. Change will come fast, and we have not been used to this.'

Bassam Kahwaji, a merchant.

from us, then we can open the borders, and the Israelis may come. Why not? It will be good for business."

But for Bassam Kahwaji, a merchant and exporter, the idea of peace involves risk as well as promise.

"Peace, when it comes, means many opportunities for business and tourism, to be certain," Mr. Kahwaji said. "But when we open the borders, there will also be new people, and new ideas. Change will come fast, and we have not been used to this."

The Syrians and Mr. Assad say they will not sign a treaty or make any peace agreement with Israel until the government of Yitzhak Rabin first commits itself to a full and complete withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

So far, Mr. Assad has demonstrated no public willingness to compromise on this point.

Yet for all the frustration within Israel and Washington over what some regard as Mr. Assad's obduracy, the tortured diplomatic wrangling over the Golan Heights obscures a larger reality: there has been a slow but steady opening within Syria itself in the last two years.

The autocratic Assad government has embarked on a cautious course of liberalization, taking steps to open its economy to the West and even prepare its people psychologically for the idea of peace.

Diplomats say Mr. Assad has little choice, given the collapse of the Soviet Union, once his main patron, and the peace accords between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan.

Diplomats say he is determined to widen the economic and political base of his regime, to better insure its stability.

To that end, said Dr. Andrew Rathmell, a Middle East analyst writing in *Jane's Intelligence Weekly* in September, Mr. Assad has embarked on a campaign to cultivate a "new constituency" of private sector businessmen.

"For two years now we have watched big changes inside Syria," said Khalidoun Zein, a former university professor who now runs his own consulting firm, dealing with American and European pharmaceutical companies.

"People now have cars, and there are fax machines and satellite dishes that bring us international television," he said. "Peace will bring more changes, although I cannot say for sure what they will be."

'French Islam' and Its Mosque

Institution in Lyon Hopes to Bridge the Culture Gap

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LYON — In the 15 years since the idea of building a Grand Mosque in Lyon was first broached, it became a topic of such heated debate that even after its first stone was laid, in 1992, few people here believed that the dazzling white Islamic "cathedral" would ever be completed.

Both the Roman Catholic archbishop and the chief rabbi of Lyon favored giving the 130,000 Muslims in France's second-largest city a proper place of worship. But the extreme rightist National Front was fiercely opposed, while the mosque's future neighbors fought the project in court.

Indeed, even after the mosque was finally opened in September, France's mood was hardly welcoming. Weeks earlier, the government had deported two dozen Arab men as suspected Islamic extremists, and since then, it has renewed its campaign to stop girls from wearing Islamic head-coverings to school.

Yet, for all of France's nervousness about having some 4 million Muslims living in its midst, a nervousness deepened of late by fears that an Islamic takeover in nearby Algeria would bring an influx of immigrants and refugees, the Grand Mosque of Lyon is a symbol of hope.

Despite tightist demands that immigrants be sent home, the government knows that they are here to stay. But it also believes that if France is not to feel permanently threatened by imported Islamic extremism, a French version of Islam must take root. And it is looking to the new mosque here to help that happen.

"We now realize that Islam in France is a French reality and not just a foreign issue or an extension of foreign problems," Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said at the mosque's

inauguration. "So, it is not enough to have an Islam in France. There should also be a French Islam."

By that, he said, he meant an Islam that respected France's republican and secular principles, that recognized the rights of men and women, that did not view France as "a space to conquer," that did not allow "the tree of fundamentalism to hide the forest of moderate, tolerant and discreet Islam that you represent."

The response from the mosque's elders was the one Mr. Pasqua wanted.

"This mosque will be permanent proof that Islam is a religion that can be practiced in strict adherence to French law," said Rabah Kheliff, a French citizen who heads the Islamic-French Cultural Association of Lyon, which runs the mosque.

The mosque's grand mufti, Abdelhamid Chirane, an Algerian-born scholar who has spent the last 30 years in France, said he stood "midway between two cultures — the marvels of the Koran and the culture of Descartes."

And he promised that the mosque would be open to all currents of Islam.

The catalyst for the new debate has been evidence that sympathizers of Algeria's banned Islamic Salvation Front are beginning to infiltrate France's Muslim population and, even more, to influence some children of North African immigrants who, although born in France, feel alienated from French society.

But the search for a French Islam also implies that France must make room for its Muslim population. Already, the government is promoting formation of French-born imams to replace those brought from abroad, and it wants Muslims to form a national organization with which the French state can deal.

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Radovan Karadzic, center, addressing a meeting near Bihać. He has promised a counterattack against Muslim forces.

ARMY: Bosnia's Muslims Gain, but Other Changes Bode Poorly for Them

Continued from Page 1

bian lines at 16 points around the country. But other changes do not bode well for Muslim fighters longing to return home.

There is peace between Bosnia's Croats and Muslims, after a one-year war in central Bosnia that was ended by a federation agreement in March. But the Bosnian Croats have vacated two mostly Muslim cities, Zenica and Tuzla, in the last five months.

Thousands of Bosnian Serbs who once supported, or at least tolerated, the Sarajevo government, along with many Muslim city dwellers, are abandoning Muslim-controlled turf, throwing the existence of Bosnia's ideal of a multicultural society in doubt. Sarajevo's population, for example, has dropped from 450,000 when the war began to around 200,000, according to the internal estimates of some Western aid agencies; the total number of Serbs has fallen by half, to less than 40,000.

"No one wants to live in Bosnia anymore," one Western aid official said. "Anybody who can go is leaving, except the politicians."

On Serbian-held territory, international isolation has blunted the edges of the once

brash mountain men. In the past, they often boasted about their violent bouts of "ethnic cleansing" and proudly proclaimed that by occupying 70 percent of Bosnia's territory they had won the war.

Now the bravado is gone. "It's difficult to say just what victory means," said Dragan Petrovic, summing up the ambivalence of many Serbs about the legacy of the war. The botanist in the town of Sokolac, about 50 kilometers east of Sarajevo, dreams about peace. "In one place, in one country, it is not possible that people fight forever," he said.

Among the Croats, who before the war made up about 17 percent of Bosnia's population, the main idea appears to be to profit from the persistent war but stay out of the fighting. Mate Boban, the former chief of the Croatian paramilitary organization, now works for the Croatian state oil company and, according to UN sources, is involved in selling fuel to Bosnian Serbs.

UN officials say the international isolation of the Bosnian Serbs has contributed to their recent slip-ups on the battlefield. The shutting of rump Yugoslavia's border with territory held by the Bosnian Serbs in August weakened the rebels, who relied on fuel and weapons from Serbia and Montenegro, the remaining Yugoslav republics, to feed their war machine.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, blamed for starting the three wars that have destroyed much of the former Yugoslavia, ordered the border closed because he wanted the Bosnian Serbs to sign an international peace plan that would divide Bosnia into two sections — one, with 51

percent of the territory, controlled by Croats and Muslims, the other, with the remaining 49 percent, controlled by Serbs.

It was apparently a lack of fuel that contributed to the Serbs' defeat last week, when Muslim forces punched out from the surrounded Bihać pocket in northwest Bosnia and took 200 square kilometers (75 square miles) of territory, sending 8,000 Serbian civilians fleeing. Reinforcements sent to bolster flagging Serbian lines along the Una River did not make it in time because diesel was in scarce supply, UN officials said.

Bad planning led to a related loss of about 100 square kilometers around the town of Kupres to the south, a UN officer said. The Serbian forces sent to reinforce defensive lines outside Bihać came from Kupres, leaving that city protected only by older soldiers, like the one killed by Mr. Muslimovic, and the police.

Despite the bad news for the Bosnian Serbs, the Muslim side is not acting like an army bound for glory.

Cold and hungry, Mr. Muslimovic, 21, resembled more a scared young man than a savage cog in a resurgent fighting force. He has seen too much in 31 months of war to plan on victory anytime soon: Serbs burned his family's home in Jajce; his younger brother, Džemal, died last year from shrapnel wounds; eight teeth have fallen out of his mouth, and over the course of the war he has washed the blood of three Serb fighters from his hands.

"If I could, I'd leave this place tomorrow," he whispered. "Once I get a chance, I'm gone."

Rebel Serbs In Croatia Order Units Into Bosnia

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

KNIN, Croatia — The leader of rebel Serbs in Croatia said Monday that he had dispatched a special police and military unit to assist Bosnian Serbs in recapturing territory lost in recent days to resurgent Bosnian government forces from the northwestern town of Bihać.

The rebel leader, Milan Martić, president of the self-styled Serbian Krajina Republic that surrounds much of the Bihać pocket, said in an interview that Serbian forces now massing would be sufficient to defeat the Muslim-led Bosnian Army, adding, "We will see if the Bihać pocket ends up smaller than it was before this offensive started."

Bosnia's 5th Corps has taken at least 200 square kilometers (75 square miles) over the last six days, pushing eastward from Bihać in an offensive that took the Bosnian Serbs by surprise and could threaten a critical Belgrade supply route for the Krim-based Krajina Serbs.

"This was a Serbian ethnic area that the Muslims have taken," Mr. Martić said, "yet no international organization prevented it. I have sent a special police and military unit because I consider that we have a right to liberate our land."

Mr. Martić, whose territory covers close to one-third of Croatia, did not specify whether the unit had already entered Bosnia.

But he made clear that, in his view, the Bosnian gains would not be allowed to stand. "There will certainly be a counterattack," he said, "and what happened will very soon be reversed. In a few days, you will see."

Radovan Karadžić, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, has also vowed to counterattack, traveling to the region to urge his troops on.

But United Nations military observers said that, at present, the momentum appeared to lie with government forces and, if anything, the Krajina Serbs might be needed merely to hold the Bosnian Serbs' current defense line.

As the possibility of a sharp Serbian retreat against Bihać looms, UN military officials pondered Monday their eventual response to a situation that might come to resemble that of the eastern Muslim enclave of Gorazde earlier this year.

In Gorazde, Muslim forces of much lesser scope than the current offensive provoked a massive reaction from Bosnian Serbs that caused a worldwide outcry.

Serbs already predict another outcry in the event of a counterattack but argue that the Muslims clearly used UN protection to build strength in Bihać.

Michael Williams, chief spokesman for peacekeepers here, said there was nothing in UN resolutions on safe areas that precluded the government offensive.

SPOOKED: Christian Right Decries Halloween as the Holiday of the Devil

Continued from Page 1

ta Mesa, California. "Yet the schools promote the Halloween celebration, which is so obviously tied to the religion of witchcraft. We must ask why."

This approach is very clever, said Deanna Duby, education policy director of People for the American Way, a civil liberties group that monitors the religious right. "If you can define something as a religion," she said, "then you have a constitutional argument for getting it out of the schools."

But she said it was important that school districts allow children to "opt out" of Halloween celebrations because some parents are genuinely concerned.

Halloween originated as the ancient Celtic harvest festival of Samhain in Ireland and ancient Britain, when the spirits of the dead were thought to revisit their homes and all manner of ghosts, goblins, witches and demons were believed to be roaming about. In the 9th century, the Catholic church grafted the Christian onto the pagan when it named Nov. 1 All Saints' Day, and Oct. 31 became All Hallows' Eve.

The holiday was introduced to the United States in the last century by Irish immigrants as

a largely secular occasion for trick-or-treating and making mischief. But some conservative Christian activists are now unearthing its pagan roots in their attack on the holiday.

"The devil is real," said Allan Siegel, media relations director for Jeremiah Films, a Christian film and video company in Hemet, California. "It's not something that is just fun and games."

"There are satanic organizations, demonic organizations," he said. "This is their holiday, and that's why we don't want to glorify it and teach our kids about it."

At \$19.95 apiece, Jeremiah Films has sold nearly 30,000 copies of a videotape called "Halloween: Trick or Treat," a professionally produced documentary that conjures up the holiday's sinister side. There is footage of modern-day druids and witches dancing around bonfires and raising chalices in smoky rooms. A woman identified as "Sarah, Witch Queen of Germany," recalls a ritual where a woman passed out when a horrible voice spoke through her.

Most haunting of all, the video features an interview with a bearded young man who claims

he was sexually and emotionally abused as a child captive of a satanic cult. One Halloween, he says, he was forced to plunge a knife into the heart of his friend, a little girl named "Becky," as she hung bound on an altar.

"There are children all over the world who are losing their lives on Halloween night," said the man, identified in the film as Glenn Hobbs, a former satanist. "Nobody wants to face the facts of what's going on."

What may sound preposterous to some has found an audience in Bible studies sessions and house meetings around the country. The Halloween video is distributed by the same company that has sold more than 100,000 copies of a videotape accusing President Bill Clinton of murder and money laundering, a video that the Reverend Jerry Falwell has been criticized for promoting.

Becky Varian of East Liverpool, Ohio, said she was stunned to learn the true history of Halloween at a Bible study meeting. "As a kid, it was one of my favorite holidays," said Mrs. Varian, 35, who teaches a course on death and dying at a business college.

Mrs. Varian told her child's

teacher that she did not want her son Dylan, 7, participating in Halloween activities. She dissuaded Dylan from dressing as the demonic Jason from the movie "Friday the 13th," explaining that "the Bible has scripture that would consider that evil."

As a concession, Dylan dressed up this year as a hunter, like his dad — "something not so scary."

"As a Christian I believe you can open these spiritual doors, like playing with a Ouija board," Mrs. Varian said.

SCANDAL: On Trail of Fugitives

Continued from Page 1

around the world, to South America, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and France. But he stayed a step ahead of the police, investigators said, because he could still count on help from people in high places.

At his family's villa in Ibiza last December, investigators said, he fled just as they closed in on him after someone tipped him off.

Investigators say he spent long periods aboard a yacht, cruising the Mediterranean, in

international waters beyond the reach of any jurisdiction. He appears to have been well-protected, at least at the start of his flight: When police raided his Rome apartment, they discovered a small fortune in prints and paintings.

In the end, though, newspapers reported Monday, he was betrayed by a close aide as he hid out in the Paris apartment of an Italian actress, Domiziana Giordano.

Now, the question is: Will he tell what investigators say he knows about the clandestine money trails he is accused of laying around the world to hide the Socialist Party's fabled, illicit riches?

"That depends on his defense strategy," said Vittorio Paraggio, one of the magistrates who pursued him.

Not everyone is against him. "He has paid for his friendships, but he is not a monster," said Tracy Roberts, his American companion, who was once the public relations consultant of the former Socialist foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis.

"My client never hid," said his lawyer, Roberto Ruggiero. "He simply did not turn himself in, and this is proven by the fact that he always used his own identity documents. When they wanted to find him, they found him."

But it does not look as if Mr. Mach di Palmstein's onetime political godfather will be able to offer him much protection this time. "Sooner or later," Mr. Craxi said from Hammamet, "every flight comes to an end."

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Caution Over Peace Dividend Obstacles to Growth Cited at Casablanca Talks

Reuters

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Arabs and Israelis at the highest level mingled on Monday at a conference on the joint development of the Middle East as business leaders cautioned against euphoria over the peace dividend.

"We should guard against excessive optimism," said the head of the Arab world's senior development agency, Abdel-Latif Hamad of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. "We should not make promises we are unable to deliver."

Business leaders also injected a dose of realism about obstacles to rapid growth.

The conference opened Sunday to a fanfare of bugles and speeches by politicians declaring the birth of a new Middle East that could transform the lives of its 300 million people.

But speakers on Monday listed obstacles: poverty, the population explosion, debt, perennial budget deficits, a legacy of state control, trade barriers, inadequate legal systems, age-old regional rivalries and unstable politics.

Israelis, basking in the new acceptance after 47 years of virtually total boycott by their Arab neighbors, remained buoyant.

The governor of Israel's central bank, Jacob Frenkel, said the success of the conference would not be measured by the number of projects agreed upon "but upon the number of business cards that have been exchanged."

Mr. Hamad, sitting next to Mr. Frenkel on the podium for a discussion on banking, referred to him as "my new friend from Israel."

The remark elicited applause from the audience, some of 2,000 government and business leaders who came to the conference.

"Despite the presence of oil, the region is not rich," said Stanley Fischer of the International Monetary Fund.

Percy Barnevik of the Swiss-based ABB Asea Brown Boveri said that tremendous investment was needed and that local governments did not have the necessary resources. Some countries in the region have debts that are bigger than their gross national products, he said, "and with low oil prices, this has forced public spending cuts and led to foreign debt rescheduling."

Like other speakers, Mr. Fischer said cooperation could help overcome obstacles to growth. He mentioned especially a U.S.-backed plan for a \$10 billion regional development bank.

Bankers broadly supported the plan but cautioned against overambitious implementation and a repetition of mistakes that plagued the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Walter Weiner, the head of Republic National Bank of New York, which is linked to the Safra family that has wide interests in Israel, said he did not think it was necessary or appropriate to have a separate, new institution.

But William Rhodes of Citibank, summing up the bankers' discussions, said they supported the idea of a development bank but cautioned against pouring money in indiscriminately.

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, appealed for private foreign investment for the Palestinian Authority in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

"Maybe we are very poor," he said. "We have no oil or gold, but we are rich in our minds and we can do a lot."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher urged Gulf Arab participants to persuade the Arab League to follow their example and lift the boycott of third country companies that deal with Israel.

Israel Gives Prince Philip Award to Honor Mother

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Prince Philip of Britain accepted an award Monday honoring his mother for saving a Greek Jewish family from the Nazi death camps.

Philip said his mother, Princess Alice of Greece, never spoke about how she rescued Rachel Cohen and her two children by hiding them in a third-floor apartment of a royal palace in Athens during the Nazi occupation of Greece between 1943 and 1944.

"In retrospect, this reticence may seem strange, but I suspect it had never occurred to her that her action was in any way special," the prince, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, said during the award ceremony at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial.

After the ceremony, the prince planted a maple tree in his mother's memory on the Avenue of the Righteous Among the Nations, which honors those who rescued Jews. The prince's private visit marked the first time a member of the British royal family had come to Israel.

Rabbi Shlomo Goren Dies, Israeli Critic of Peace Steps

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Rabbi Shlomo Goren, 77, a former chief rabbi of Israel and an outspoken critic of Israeli reconciliation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, died Saturday.

Saturday, Rabbi Goren had been hospitalized since suffering a heart attack on Oct. 24. Israel's chief Ashkenazi rabbi from 1973 to 1983, Rabbi Goren often found himself at the center of controversy.

A year ago, he issued a religious ruling that soldiers could refuse orders to dismantle Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank, saying the "law of settling Israel" overrode all others. He also pronounced that every Jew was commanded to kill the PLO chief, Yasser Arafat.

Susan Lumsden, Journalist Who Wrote From Florence PARIS (IHT) — Susan Lumsden, a Canadian freelance journalist who reported

from Florence for the International Herald Tribune and other newspapers, died Saturday in Montreal. She was 51.

Miss Lumsden wrote on a variety of subjects — including her passion for running — but her special interest was the visual arts. Florence was a grand setting for that interest, and she reported extensively on exhibitions and museum news, as well as on the continuing controversy over the restoration of masterpieces.

Agnes Fink, 74, one of Germany's most popular actresses and a star of stage, screen and television, died Friday in a nursing home in Munich.

Swaran Singh, 87, India's longest serving cabinet minister and foreign minister during the 1971 war with Bangladesh, died early Monday in New Delhi and was cremated later that day with state honors.

FOREX: No More Easy Money

Continued from Page 1

rency market's nearly \$1 trillion yearly trading volume is tied to actual flows of goods and services across boundaries, so the potential for the sort of shrinkage rivaling air leaving a balloon is always there.

Analysts, however, are holding by their predictions that just as 1992 and 1993 were aberrations on the up side, this year will prove an anomaly. At stake is the very definition of the market. In recent years, currencies had come to be regarded as what professionals call a distinct asset class — something to be bought and sold for its own sake and not just for its impact on the prices of everything from foreign factories to equities. Now the market stands in danger, according to some, of losing that status.

Some traders talk of speculators having gotten so used to fat profits and to doubling and redoubling their bets that they refused to believe that the market had turned against them early this year. "They left their bets on the table," said one trader. That proved disastrous, driving some currency funds out of business and forcing others to show losses of 15 to 60 percent this year.

The large banks that trade in the market for clients as well as for their own account have been hit not only by large trading losses on their own positions but also by a rise in competition for clients from medium-sized banks climbing into the business.

"Those established firms with strong bottom line orientations will cut back staff very quickly," Mr. Layard-Leitch said. In September, Goldman Sachs surprised the market by doing just that. Others are rumored to be pondering similar moves.

Only 1.5 percent of the cur-

RWANDA: An Issue of Ethics

Continued from Page 1

roar in, laden with relief supplies paid for by taxpayers around the world.

A volcanic-rock field just south of the camp at Kibumba, which contains nearly 200,000 refugees, has been stripped of foliage by bulldozers to make space for a huge warehouse operated by the International Federation of the Red Cross. Ten huge white tents are stacked with 4,000 tons of food and supplies, from beans to jerky cans.

Less than two kilometers up the road, the federation operates a surgical field hospital, under the direction of a doctor from the Australian Red Cross. The chief surgeon is from the Swedish Red Cross; the operating theater is equipped with state-of-the-art medical equipment donated by the Norwegian Red Cross, and its electricity is supplied by generators given by the German Red Cross.

A refugee from Kigali, a professional, was astonished as he walked around the site. No hospital in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, is this modern, he said. Few in Africa are.

There is also a medical center operated by Goal, an Irish relief agency, and a clinic staffed by the Association of Medical Doctors for Asia.

Katale, a sprawling camp for more than 200,000 refugees 60 kilometers north of Goma, has a hospital run by Doctors Without Borders-Holland and a medical clinic run by Care-Australia, in addition to a water system installed by the London-based development organization Oxfam that would be the envy of nearly every village in Africa.

Tons of food are distributed in the camps, on a regular basis. But food is not reaching those most in need, relief workers say. That is because the former Rwandan officials control the distribution "in order to consolidate their power and to manipulate and dominate the camp population," according to the UN refugee agency.

Diversion of supplies is common in relief operations, but not on the scale seen here. In every camp, men sit beside large piles of relief goods — from bags of flour to stacks of blankets and cans of cooking oil — with fists full of Rwandan bills.

The relief groups have tried to set up independent refugee organizations to handle aid distribution. But that has been impossible, they say, because the militia threaten relief workers and the people they choose to work with.

"We do not have at our disposal any means to hope that we will be able to change the present situation," Mr. Boutrou wrote. "On the contrary, we are witnessing a clampdown by the ex-government forces on the various refugee organizations we have been trying to set up."

Recently, in Kibumba, two men were seized by a small band of refugees led by a former Rwandan soldier. A UN worker tried to rescue the men but, as he watched, one of them was beaten to death with clubs and machetes.

The United Nations has even been prevented from registering the refugees. There are probably 600,000 people in the camps, relief workers say. But former Rwandan leaders insist that there are more than 2 million.

A refugee who talks about going home risks being killed, refugees and relief workers say. At least 30 have been killed in recent weeks.

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صكنا من الامم



Russell Bennett's flower-sprigged summer cotton dress.



DKNY's 1940s-style polka-dot and print dresses.



Marc Jacobs's fringed safari jacket.

Amid the Trashy Glamour, the Ladies Have Their Day

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Is there a future for women as ladies? Or only a pretty, graceful past? That is the question posed by the downtown designers who staged an "alternative" fashion season.

By the time Geoffrey Beene's version of forward-looking femininity took to the stage Monday, the agenda for New York's spring-summer shows had already been set: exploring the limits of female fashion in the 1990s. That goes from a taxicab-yellow vinyl skirt with teetering stilettos to ladylike clothes redolent of the past: dresses as worn in the 1940s by wartime sweethearts or in the 1950s by Sandra Dee.

All the clothes trace the contours of the body, and hemlines tend to be on the knee. So although there is still trashy glamour on the runways, the ladies seem to be winning. Like a Deep South Sunday at the Baptist Church, the DKNY show opened with polka-dot dresses and cherry-trimmed hats to the music of a gospel group. Marc Jacobs made a blunt stab at elegance — as the designer attempted to rework the silhouettes of Yves Saint Laurent in the 1970s. The English-born Russell Bennett had a Cecil Beaton idyll of flower garlands,

swings and My Fair Lady dresses. And Prada of Italy staged its Miu Miu show on Sunday of dresses with the pin-tucked prettiness of a bride's bottom drawer.

With transparent hoods twirling, see-through balls bouncing and modern dancers as models, Geoffrey Beene pursued his resolute quest for modernity. It was a relief to have a forward thrust when so many designers

NEW YORK FASHION

are redefining fashion by looking back. Yet the show did not seem vintage Beene — except in its imaginative presentation, its intricate cut and its insistence on clothes that allow women to move freely.

Maybe it was the brief hemlines, cutting across the thighs — although Beene blurred that edge with bands of misty fabric. Or perhaps the swiny shapes swayed too far from the body. Or that Beene's classic all-in-one pajamas with tiny bolero jackets seemed familiar. At the show, the designer took Santa Monica beach as a theme, it was for summer nights that his show shone, with its slender dresses in silky jersey, fragile fabrics and exceptional workmanship that express his view of women in a tender, but modern way.

Donna Karan made the feminine woman an credible. Her DKNY secondary line had moved on from sportswear and ma-

jored on the dress. The show was played out in navy, with white, gray and flashes of red for scarlet lips or a shiny jacket. Without becoming a retro parade, there were references to the 1940s in ankle socks with platform-sole sandals and bracelet-length sleeves on jackets.

The clothes looked contemporary, but since the essence of modernity is sampling the past, the DKNY show was also about the 1970s' take on the 1940s — the skinny trench coat over skimpy shorts, crepe suits with the hemline skirting the knees at the front and dipping at the back, soft satin skirts and narrow-belted knits. Graphic fabrics like tablecloth checks spiced the ladylike looks, and even the wear-it-and-throw-it prom gown made of paper had a feminine allure. It was a show about womanhood that worked for modern women.

Marc Jacobs was also into the 1940s/1970s story, but instead of refracting the bright satin suits and tiny-torso silhouettes through a prism of the 1990s, he seemed to have his head stuck in a book of vintage Saint Laurent photographs. Occasionally something in the mishmash of a show came off — like the safari jacket with dangling fringe or cute playboys. The clothes might look fine on magazine photo spreads. But not even putting weird high-cut hot pants under a skinny trench coat or a Mickey Mouse hat with a satin over-the-

knee suit could distract attention from the basic problem: The shapes and proportions were all wrong. The result was that the supermodels looked dowdy or just plain awkward, as legs splayed out of tuxedo dresses split at the sides and bosoms were flattened behind the pockets of a see-through chiffon blouse.

Saint Laurent in his glory years has become an icon of current style, but why would a designer known for spunky, modern New York style choose to mirror French couture?

"Because Saint Laurent's things are always chic, no matter what," said Jacobs, who was onto something in his attempt to present women in a more ladylike way. But elegance is more than an attitude — it also requires technique to make apparently effortless chic.

PRADA is another reference point for 1990s fashion. The Miu Miu show of tucked blouses and dresses in soft lingerie fabrics and neatly belted knits was styled to the hilt with scarlet underpinnings, patent leather high-heeled shoes and soulful expressions. But it had the requisite womanly allure in its knee-length hemlines, corsetry colors and outing of what might once have been mom's trousseau.

The dress is a significant story from de-

signers too young to remember even their mothers wearing one. But dresses, too, cover the spectrum from the flashy, trashy vinyl sent out by Kitty Boots — a former sex-shop designer — who gave a funky twist to the 1950s; to the brief T-shirt dresses with a bikini triangle of fabric patching the front from Dom Casual, to the "happy Harlem" full-skirted dresses sent out by Cesar Galindo. The designers staged a joint show that focused on synthetic fabrics that are cool with hip designers.

But other designers think ecologically. For J. Morgan Puett, born into a family of beekeepers, that meant a rustic setting and rough-weave fabrics, often coated with beeswax, sent out in family groups to an accordion jig and with a quirky charm. Lawrence Scott had a toddler, with straw twine in her hair, to match mommy's green Wellies and cotton dresses printed with the kind of vegetables sold in the organic market on weekends in the Hamptons.

The whimsical show by Bennett, seven years assistant to the late Franco Moschino, picked up on ladylike clothes through the century from Carner, Miranda polka-dot dresses, through 1940s crepe suits to 1950s flower-sprigged summer dresses. Pretty, womanly looks from Michael Leva meant dresses in pastel colors, perhaps with a petticoat or tulle blouse, posed in a pale and pretty furniture

showroom. Most downtown designers eschew the big runway for financial or aesthetic reasons. The Nigerian-born Lola Faturoti used an Oriental rug department to show off her all-too-literal inspirations from the graceful saris and gauzy fabrics of Indian women.

The idea that New York shows, once just commercial sportswear, could marshal an avant-garde is yet another sign of the coming-of-age of American style. The Council of Fashion Designers of America, under its president, Stan Herman, is presenting a third season in tents in Bryant Park and in the adjacent New York Public Library. A weeklong accessories display includes the soft-sculpture straw hats of Patricia Underwood; jewelry from Robert Lee Morris, who has produced cartoon-inspired designs in a range for the Warner Bros. studio store; airy mesh hose, and shiny patent shoes and bags.

The shows close Friday with a presentation at the newly reopened Studio 54 — the hot disco of the Andy Warhol 1970s era. It seems an appropriate venue after the once-staid New Yorker launched its fashion special issue (read Salman Rushdie on Swinging London) with a wild disco party. Among the fashion guests were Giorgio Armani, Karan and Calvin Klein, who instantly dubbed the party "Studio 94."

BOOKS

HIGHER SUPERSTITION: The Academic Left and Its Quarrels with Science

By Paul R. Gross and Norman Levitt. 314 pages. \$25.95. The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

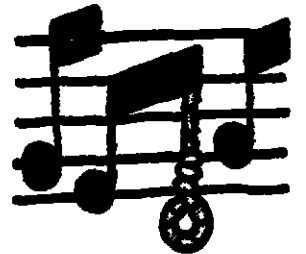
COUNTLESS books have been written about the havoc the academic left has wreaked in college humanities programs in the United States. This excellent book looks at bizarre attacks on science by feminists, Afrocentrists, homosexual militants, ecological radicals and fellow travelers.

Science teaching and the practice of science are not at risk the way the teaching of literature has been, largely because the practice of science requires specialized knowledge and exact research and does not therefore attract the kinds of dilettantes who have taken over the humanities programs.

The authors — Paul R. Gross, university professor of life sciences and director of the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, professor of

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Murray Gell-Mann, a physicist and author of "The Quark and the Jaguar," is reading Christian Morgenstern's "Gallowsongs" ("Gallowsongs"). "I read them as a kid in German. When I found out my publisher had them in English, I decided to reread them." (Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



mathematics at Rutgers University — nevertheless believe that these attacks are cause for concern. As scientific and technological issues become increasingly important in the public debate, they say, hostility to science and receptivity to what is essentially superstition can affect public policy drastically. "We believe that the health of a culture is measured in part by the vigor with which its immune system responds to nonsense," they write.

They are eloquent in their description of modern science as the great Western achievement that it is, and as the best known way to fight disease and im-

prove the lot of human beings (multiculturalists and New Age practitioners notwithstanding). Although the various groups with grips against science often have conflicting goals, the authors point out that they tend to share some things: apocalyptic views, career opportunism, a general disregard for facts and an insistence on staking out the moral high ground. (Ironically, in some of this they resemble the religious right that pushes so-called creationism.)

Ignorance is a common trait, with literature professors making noise about patriarchal or elitist or Western hegemonic attitudes in the study of relativity

or chaos theory, without any understanding of what these things mean in scientific terms.

Feminists are concerned that the teaching of math undermines girls' self-esteem or that the egg is made to look "passive" compared to the sperm; in one (unfortunately representative) instance, Newton's "Principia Mathematica" has been described as a "rape manual." These feminists are, the authors say, mostly guilty of "metaphor-mongering," less interested in the content of scientific writing than in the use of incorrect "gender" language.

Afrocentrists wish to rewrite scientific history with Africa as its center, and pseudo-science of this kind is routinely taught in black studies programs. "Somehow, the condescending belief has taken hold that black children can be persuaded to take an interest in science only if they are fed an educational diet of fairy tales," the authors write.

Ecologists raise alarm over the so-called greenhouse effect, still unproven. Animal-rights advocates attack labs and endorse "cruelty-free" products (in a footnote, the authors say, with the wit that characterizes the entire book: "We hope that

these concoctions are tested on something. It would do the environmentally sensitive no good at all to shampoo with what turned out, upon its first tests in the marketplace, to be an herbally fragrant deplorable").

Some homosexual radicals see AIDS as the ultimate result of "oppression" by the heterosexual community; some black radicals believe it is a plague unleashed by science against blacks. The identification of the virus that causes AIDS would not have taken place so quickly, the authors point out, "had there been no biotechnology and molecular immunology based upon genetic engineering methods — methods so abhorrent to the radical critics of science, methods that biotechnology opponent Jeremy Rifkin and his 'postmodern science' admirers consider to be not only superfluous but a kind of blasphemy against nature."

The disturbing thing, this book shows, is not that science is criticized, as it should be in a democratic society. There are scandals and fraud aplenty in the scientific world. The disturbing thing is that the criticism is so stupid.

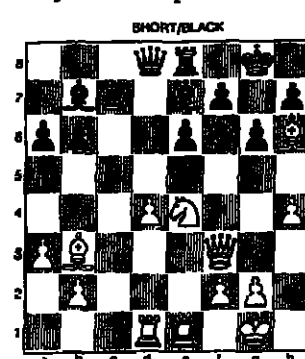
International Herald Tribune

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

GATA KAMSKY beat Nigel Short in Game 5 of the Professional Chess Association's semifinal championship matches in Linares, Spain.

In the Rubinstein Variation, 4 e3, against the Nimzo-Indian Defense, White would invariably mobilize with 6 Nf3 years ago, but very few players do that now. On 12 Bc2, Black has rarely tried to open the center



Position after 22...Nf6

with 12...e5. Perhaps White enjoys a slight superiority in mobility after 13 de Ne5 14 Qd4 Ne6 15 Qd3 g6 (or 15...Ne5 16 Qg3) 16 Rd1.

Up to 18 N2g3, both sides

have deployed their forces in a fairly routine way, but now Kamsky's subtle pressure was becoming annoying. Short could not aim for a liquidation of material with 18...Nf6 because 19 Ng5 would intensify White's attacking chances. Short started a redeployment of his queen knight with 18...Nb8, but after 19 Qf3 Re7 20 Nh5!, Kamsky threatened 21 Bd5 Bd5 22 Ne6 Bf6 23 Qf6 Qf6 24 Nf6 to win a rook. The invading h5 knight was immune because 20...gh7 would be disastrous after 21 Qg3.

Short could not accept the pawn sacrifice that 21 h4 involved because 21...Bh4? 22 Nd6! Re7 23 Nb7 Rb7 24 e3 Bf6 (or 24...gh 25 gh Kh8 26 Qg3 16 27 Re6!) 25 Bd5 ed 26 Nf6 Nf6 27 Qf6 Re1 28 Re1 Qf6 29 Re8 mates.

He tried to reinforce his king with 21...N7f6, but this was too late. After 22 Nh6 Nf6, Kamsky blasted open the position with 23 d5!, one point being that 23...Bd5 24 Bd5 Nd5 25 Rd5! ed 26 Nf6 Kh8 27 Ne8 Qe8 28 Qf6! ends the struggle.

After 23...Ne4 24 del, Short had to give up his queen with 24...f5 25 Rd8 Rd8, if he wanted to go on playing. Yet after 26

Rd1 his situation was hopeless. Thus, 26...Rd1 27 Qd1 sets up the threat of 28 Qd8! Bd8 29 e7, followed by mate, while 26...Rd8 27 Qf4 Kh8 (27...Nf6 does not stop the crushing 28 Rd7! either) 28 Rd7! leaves Black defenseless. Moreover, 26...Nd2 is ripped by 27 Rd2! Rd2 28 Qf4! Rd2 29 Bc2 Re2 30 Qd4 Bf8 31 Bf8 Kf8 32 Qf6, will force mate. Short gave up without having to have any of this demonstrated to him.

White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	Nf6	14 Bb2	de
2 c4	g6	15 Rd1	Bd7
3 Nc3	Bg7	16 Bc1	Rb8
4 e3	c5	17 Bb3	de
5 Bc2	Nc6	18 Nf3	Nb8
6 Nf3	de	19 Qd2	Nf7
7 f4	de	20 Ne5	Nd7
8 Qe2	de	21 B4	Nf6
9 O-O	Bd5	22 Ne6	Nf6
10 Nd4	Bd5	23 de	de
11 d3	O-O	24 de	de
12 Bc2	Rd8	25 Rd8	Rd8
13 Qd3	g6	26 Rd1	Resigns

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12/4/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/5/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/6/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/7/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/8/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/9/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/10/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/11/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/12/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/13/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/14/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/15/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/16/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/17/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/18/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/19/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/20/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/21/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
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12/23/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/24/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/25/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/26/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/27/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/28/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/29/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/30/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00
12/31/91	2.00	2.25	11.0	100	22.50	20.00	21.00

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script.]

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Continued on Page 15

MARKET DIARY

Tobacco Sector Pulls Down Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Weakness in the tobacco sector, led by Philip Morris, pulled the stock market down Monday.

Philip Morris dropped 2 1/2 to 61 1/2, pacing the drop in tobacco issues after a Florida court on Friday permitted individuals claiming to have been harmed by tobacco to sue as a group.

The lawsuit seeks damages from the companies on behalf of all U.S. smokers who could not quit smoking because of the addictive nature of nicotine.

Analysts said a class action poses more liability danger than have previous tobacco lawsuits.

"Philip Morris is the bellwether in the tobacco group, and every time there's a litigation scare, traders take the stock down," said Kurt Feuerman, a managing director at Morgan Stanley Asset Management.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 22.54 points lower at 3,908.12, while losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by a 6-to-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Many investors bailed out of Philip Morris late in the session, with computer-guided sell orders in that stock accounting

for about 8 points of the Dow's drop, analysts said.

In addition to tobacco issues, drug stocks were weak. Merck lost 1/4 to 35 1/4; the company is set to install Raymond V. Gilman as chairman on Tuesday.

P. Roy Vagelos retires after 19 years as chairman. Celtrix Pharmaceuticals plunged 4 3/16 to 27 1/16 after the biotechnology company said the most advanced drug it was developing, BetaKine, had failed in a test on humans.

Celtrix said it was ending its effort to win Food and Drug Administration approval for the drug. Entry fell 1 1/4 to 23 1/4 after the electric utility reported third-quarter earnings that were sharply lower than in the year-earlier period.

General Motors fell 1/4 to 39 1/4, its lowest level in 17 months, on speculation the automaker would cut as many as 60,000 vehicles from its fourth-quarter production plans, analysts said.

Methanex fell 1 1/2 to 15 1/2 after an analyst at Wertheim Schroder lowered his rating on the chemical company's stock. Methanex said it planned to expand operations in Chile and New Zealand and buy back as much as 5 percent of its common stock next year. (Bloomberg, AP)

Dollar Falls as Fears Of Inflation Resurface

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against other major currencies Monday as optimism faded that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly without generating faster inflation.

The Purchasing Management Association of Chicago, which

An MMS International analyst said the dollar losses would reduce speculation that Friday's rally signaled a reversal in sentiment.

The dollar closed at 1.5034 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5100 DM on Friday; 96.90 yen, down from 97.28 yen; 1.2565 Swiss francs, down from 1.2595 francs, and 5.1465 French francs, down from 5.1665 francs.

The pound closed at \$1.6355, up from \$1.6240 late Friday.

Nick Stamenkovic, economist at DKB International, said the National Association of Purchasing Management's survey, due Tuesday, would be more important as an indicator of prices nationwide.

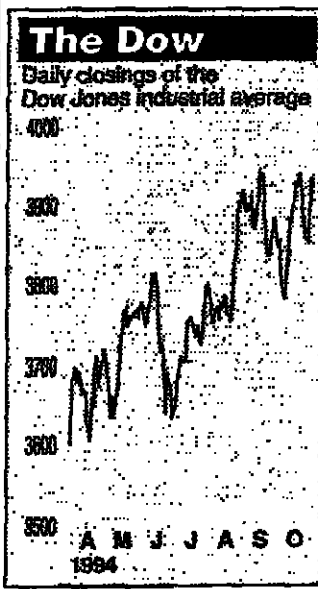
Stuart Frost, technical analyst at NatWest Markets said trading was thin and investors were on the sidelines before the October employment report, which will be released Friday. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AP, AFP)

Foreign Exchange

reported an increase to 72.5 percent from 72.1 percent in its prices paid index, in its concern that the Federal Reserve Board had not raised rates quickly enough to slow the economy and control inflation.

Dealers said that although the figures were not far above forecasts, they helped to confirm worries about upward pressure on prices.

The report also pressured bond prices, pushing the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond up to 7.97 percent from 7.96 percent Friday. The decline in the bond market also dragged the dollar lower.



THE DOW
Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	3908.12	3907.25	3908.12	-22.54
Comp	131.01	131.01	131.01	-0.26
Comp	131.01	131.01	131.01	-0.26

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	584.50	584.50	584.50	-1.41
Utilities	217.17	217.17	217.17	-0.37
Financial	205.79	205.79	205.79	-0.80

NYSE Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	229.99	229.99	229.99	-0.74
Industrials	229.99	229.99	229.99	-0.74
Financial	205.79	205.79	205.79	-0.80

NASDAQ Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	774.79	774.79	774.79	-1.47
Industrials	774.79	774.79	774.79	-1.47
Financial	205.79	205.79	205.79	-0.80

AMEX Stock Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	434.43	434.43	434.43	-0.41
Industrials	434.43	434.43	434.43	-0.41
Financial	205.79	205.79	205.79	-0.80

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	103.30	103.30	103.30	-0.01
10 Industrials	103.30	103.30	103.30	-0.01
10 Financials	103.30	103.30	103.30	-0.01

NYSE Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	194.12	194.12	194.12	-0.11
Declined	117.61	117.61	117.61	-0.11
Total Issues	291.73	291.73	291.73	-0.22

AMEX Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	311.39	311.39	311.39	-0.11
Declined	117.61	117.61	117.61	-0.11
Total Issues	291.73	291.73	291.73	-0.22

NASDAQ Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1731.19	1731.19	1731.19	-0.11
Declined	117.61	117.61	117.61	-0.11
Total Issues	291.73	291.73	291.73	-0.22

Spot Commodities

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Commodity	0.81	0.81	0.81	-0.01
Crude oil	21.25	21.25	21.25	-0.01
Gold	372.00	372.00	372.00	-0.01

EUROPEAN FUTURES				
	Metals		Precious	
	Close	Auk	Previous	Set
ALUMINUM (Nish Grade)				
Spot	1767.00	1785.00	1805.00	1805.00
March	1767.00	1785.00	1805.00	1805.00
COPPER (Nish Grade)				
Spot	2443.00	2443.00	2477.50	2480.00
March	2443.00	2443.00	2477.50	2480.00
LEAD				
Spot	2443.00	2443.00	2477.50	2480.00
March	2443.00	2443.00	2477.50	2480.00
Dollars per metric ton				
Forward	66.00	65.00	65.50	67.12
March	66.00	65.00	65.50	67.12
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7218.00	7218.00	7218.00	7218.00
March	7218.00	7218.00	7218.00	7218.00
TIN				
Spot	3070.00	3080.00	3085.00	3090.00
March	3070.00	3080.00	3085.00	3090.00
2 1/4% (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1105.00	1104.00	1114.00	1115.00
Forward	1127.00	1126.00	1135.00	1136.00
Financial				
	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)				
200000 - pts of 100 lbs				
Dec	92.76	92.46	92.50	-0.01
Mar	92.76	92.46	92.50	-0.01
May	92.76	92.46	92.50	-0.01

UBS Says Profit For '94 Is Likely To Show a Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Union Bank of Switzerland said Monday that its profit for 1994 was unlikely to match that of 1993, when the bank's earnings rose 69 percent to a record 2.27 billion Swiss francs (\$1.8 billion).

The bank said its results in the third quarter were below the year-earlier level, but it did not provide figures.

"Results for the year as a whole will depend to a large extent on what further allocations need to be made to provisions for losses and doubtful debts, as well as on market conditions in the fourth quarter," the bank said. "Last year's result is unlikely to be reached, however."

In the third quarter, the various components of income "displayed a very diverging trend," the bank said.

Fee and commission income were "excellent," surpassing a very good result for last year, it said. In particular, investment advisory and asset management services and credit-related commission income improved on their 1993 performances.

But results from the corporate finance business were unsatisfactory and reflected a "difficult" environment, the bank said. Net interest income fell below its year-earlier level.

UBS said market conditions

adversely affected trading operations, which turned in an unsatisfactory performance, although trading income was better than in the second quarter.

"A positive development in equity trading" contrasted with the disappointing trading performance in bonds and interest-rate instruments, the bank said.

Foreign exchange, banknote and precious-metals trading were below expectations.

Total expenses fell "noticeably" from a year earlier, and despite further expansion abroad, personnel costs declined considerably. Although still at a high level, depreciation, value adjustments and provisions all fell.

Assets fell 2 billion francs in the quarter, to 233.3 billion francs, mainly because of the weakness of the dollar.

Total customer deposits declined to 130.83 billion francs from 133.90 billion francs at the end of June, while customer loans declined slightly to 145.20 billion francs from 145.69 billion francs.

Union Bank's competitor Credit Suisse said last week its third-quarter results fell short of year-earlier levels. Swiss Bank Corp., the third major Swiss bank, will report earnings for the quarter on Wednesday. (Bloomberg, APX)

'Pinball Wizard' Goes to Germany

Offenbach Sets the Stage for an Economic Revival

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

OFFENBACH, Germany — A former industrial city on the river Main near Frankfurt, Offenbach is best-known these days as the home of the German National Weather Service and as host to one of the world's leading leatherware conventions.

But if Alex Steiman has his way, the city will soon also become synonymous with a deaf, dumb and blind kid named Tommy; the star of an award-winning Broadway rock musical that will start filling seats and hotel beds here next spring.

Mr. Steiman, who is a partner in the first venture to bring the hit musical overseas, and the city of Offenbach, which is making the switch from an industrial city to a modern center of services, are banking on the success of the local production, which is to have its premiere in April.

"The time is ripe for this idea," said Mr. Steiman, a businessman who sells jewelry in Frankfurt when he is not promoting "Tommy."

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement." For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steiman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy" while driving, thinks about "Tommy" while counting carats in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steiman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steiman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.



Aside from being a story about a deaf, dumb and blind child who comes of age in the aftermath of World War II, the Offenbach production — including war scenes and air-raid sirens — will take place in the main hall of a former synagogue.

The building, Offenbach's main synagogue until 1938, was converted into a theater in 1940. With the assent of the remaining Jewish community, it continued to play a major role in the city's cultural life after the war until the city stopped maintaining it in 1989.

Mr. Steiman and Mr. Rieger, who have a 75-year lease on the building for the symbolic rent of 1 Deutsche mark (66 cents) a year, will invest more than 10 million DM in renovating it and expanding its seating capacity from 800 to 1,000.

"If we fail, the city will repossess the theater in a renovated condition," said Mr. Steiman, who has uncovered mock Doric columns that were boarded over in the 1940s. "If we succeed, once we've repaid the debt, the city is out of their obligation and starts making money."

Offenbach expects "Tommy" to attract between 400,000 and 450,000 visitors a year, about half of whom will come from outside the region, giving a big boost to local hotels and restaurants.

The city is in one of Europe's richest regions, the Rhein-Main area, which includes Frankfurt, Mainz and Wiesbaden.

"A lot of things speak for this region," said Mr. Steiman, noting the proximity of one of Europe's busiest airports, its biggest convention center and one of its busiest train stations.

The timing could hardly be better. Two hotels are due to open just blocks away from the theater, and a new commuter rail link to downtown Frankfurt is planned to crown Offenbach's revival as an investment center for companies in the service sector.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Friday Close	Change
Frankfurt DAX	FTSE-100 Index	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
London FTSE-100	FTSE-100	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Amsterdam AEX	AEX	412.42	412.42	0.00
Brussels Stock Index	Brussels	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Frankfurt DAX	DAX	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Frankfurt FAZ	FAZ	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Helsinki HEX	HEX	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
London Financial Times 30	FTSE-100	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
London FTSE-100	FTSE-100	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Madrid General Index	Madrid	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Paris CAC 40	CAC 40	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Stockholm Allshare Index	Allshare	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Vienna Stock Index	Vienna	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00
Zurich SMI	SMI	2,381.70	2,381.70	0.00

Very briefly:

- KLM Royal Dutch Airlines threatened unspecified action against France for refusing to let it serve Orly Airport, saying it would hold that country liable for damages. Both KLM and Lufthansa planned to begin service to Orly on Monday, but the government refused permission, forcing flight cancellations.
- AMC Entertainment Inc. of the United States said it hoped to build 40 multiscreen movie theaters across Europe by the end of the decade as part of a plan to add 3,000 screens worldwide.
- Germany's economic policy toward the former East Germany is inadvertently accelerating the decline of the region's industry by emphasizing the development of the service sector, said Henning Klodt, an economist at the Kiel Institute.

Bloomberg, AP, AFX

Iberia Faces Labor Problems as It Tries to Widen Cutbacks

Bloomberg Business News

MADRID — Iberia, trying to stem losses, is facing labor unrest as its unions balk at restructuring plans.

The Spanish flag carrier is trying to persuade its eight unions to accept pay cuts of as much as 15 percent as part of its plan to stem losses and to persuade the European Union to allow Spain to pump about \$1 billion in fresh capital into it.

But the airline received more than 120 billion pesetas in government aid just two years ago, a handout that was approved by the EU on the condition it would be the last.

Consequently, the European Commission

might be expected to frown on a new request to allow a government subsidy to the airline.

The airline's two principal unions — the General Workers Union, or UGT, and Comisiones Obreras, or CCOO — have called one-day strikes for Thursday and Nov. 11. The unions are seeking nearly 12 billion pesetas (\$96 million) in back pay for a cost-of-living allowance and are demanding that management negotiate with all four unions together.

Iberia has been ordered by a Spanish labor court to pay cost-of-living adjustment, but it appears to be trying to include the back pay in talks on the reorganization plan.

The two unions have not dropped their demand for payment, but they have not made it a condition for discussing the reorganization.

Two weeks ago, Juan Saez, managing director of Iberia, said the airline would go bankrupt if a labor agreement was not reached. But the differences between the unions and the company and between the unions themselves do not seem to have diminished.

Over the weekend, a coalition of smaller unions, primarily representing Iberia's ground personnel, called for a two-hour work stoppage each Friday in November and for four one-day strikes in December.

Those unions are demanding that Iberia come up with the back pay before any reorganization plan is discussed. They are not participating in the strikes called by the two large unions.

"The basic difference we have with Comisiones and UGT is that we want Iberia to pay the money owed us, and then we will enter into negotiations to talk about the plan," said Martin Torres Machon of the Independent Union of Air Transport Workers.

Iberia's 1,200 pilots have their own contract with the airline and have expressed no interest in negotiating alongside the other unions.

AEG Daimler Calls Report On Its '94 Loss Exaggerated

AFP-Extel News

FRANKFURT — AEG Daimler-Benz Industrie AG, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, denied Monday a report in Der Spiegel magazine that said it would have a loss of 872 million Deutsche marks (\$582 million) for 1994 and said it expected instead a loss of 300 million to 350 million DM.

In 1993, the company posted

a loss of 1.19 billion DM. Chairman Ernst Georg Stock said previously the company would be able to have that loss. The spokesman said the 872 million DM figure "appears to be an exaggerated operating loss forecast."

He added that speculation that Mr. Stock might leave AEG before his contract expires had been "plucked out of thin air."

NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

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Ireland £Ir.	230	37	68
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Netherlands Fl.	770	40	230
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 31, 1994

Notations supplied by fund data, and translated by MICRAFIN (Paris 75, 33-1 46 37 92 91).

The symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-monthly; (q) quarterly; (h) half-yearly; (a) annually; (m) monthly.

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their managers, and performance metrics. Includes funds like DIT INVESTMENT FUND, DRESNER INTL. MGMT. SERVICES, and others.

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SPORTS

Knicks Are Still the Beast in the East

By Mike Wise
New York Times Service

When the Indiana Pacers obtained Mark Jackson from the New York Knicks last summer, they acquired an impresario of the no-look pass and someone who seems to have mastered the blunt prediction. Asked the difference between his new club and the old, Jackson had a fast answer. "Better team," he said, referring to the Pacers.

But in truth, Jackson sounded more wishful than truthful.

New rules conspire against the Knicks, and old legends may be carrying them, but it's doubtful the other clubs in the Eastern Conference have made enough changes to topple the defending champions.

Yes, Orlando has acquired Horace Grant and his three world-championship rings and will team him with that 7-foot multinational conglomerate, Shaquille O'Neal. And yes, Reggie Miller has emerged as a superstar, and now Jackson is on board to help him.

And it's true that the league has eliminated key elements to the Knicks' style of play, the backcourt hand check and the front-court take-down. Yet experience, guile and grit have again made the Knicks the favorites, even if Patrick Ewing's health is a concern, along with Charles Oakley's.

"The road to the championship is definitely through New York," said Tree Rollins, the Orlando assistant coach and backup center. "They have all the character in the world."

Orlando and Indiana, the Knicks' closest pursuers, simply have two of the biggest characters, the mess-talking Miller and the irreducible O'Neal. As two of the league's ris-

The National Basketball Association, having avoided the labor confrontations that led to major league baseball and the National Hockey League being shut down, begins its 1994-95 season on Friday. Following are assessments of the teams in the Eastern Conference and the Western Conference.

ing figures, their games have mirrored the flight of their teams.

The Pacers will need strong seasons from Rik Smits and the Davises, Dale and Anthony, to give Miller adequate support. Their inside-outside game is efficient, but it all comes back to Miller and whether he, with his sinewy body, can fight through all the muscle in his way.

Soon, there will be "Reggie" rules, and as much as that may complement Miller's many talents, winning a championship on the strength of how many 22-footers he makes or misses is a tough proposition.

The Magic intimidates on paper, on court and everywhere but the playoffs, where the Pacers escorted them out quickly a year ago.

Grant is the acquisition needed to solidify an inside game. Anfernee Hardaway is the catalyst Orlando can't do without. Still, concentration in the clutch has been their undoing before, and it may well be their undoing again. And after everything else, there are the Knicks.

"I saw the same Knicks defense I saw a year ago," said the Magic's coach, Brian Hill, after a recent preseason game. "They still play the same way. They didn't give that first hand check, but they still banged people in the lane."

As for the other teams in the East, the dark horses are abundant, but the clear-cut contenders are few. Atlanta is still potent, a carryover from the impressive job done by Lenny Wilkens a year ago. But

Danny Manning, a clearance-rack free agent, has gone to Phoenix, and Craig Ehlo is beginning the season banged up. And once the league's premier defensive guard tandem of Stacey Augmon and Mookie Blaylock is penetrated, only Kevin Willis stands in the way.

In Chicago, baseball has been very bad to the Bulls, who have decided to remake themselves in the image of Toni Kukoc.

Kukoc was rewarded with the richest contract in franchise history between seasons. Scottie Pippen stayed in town after trade rumors furthered his resentment toward management. With B.J. Armstrong, the Bulls still have some semblance of those championship years, but they are fading slowly.

As for the Charlotte Hornets, they have added the league's oldest player, Robert Parish, who should bring humility to a group often too eager to anoint itself a playoff threat. Larry Johnson and Alonzo Mourning are again fighting their way back from injuries, and if they heal soon, as expected, Coach Allan Bristow will have few excuses left.

Miami achieved its first winning mark last season, and Khalid Reeves may become the answer at shooting guard, where the Heat has struggled to find someone to take the scoring load off point guard Steve Smith.

Then there is the wacky world of the New Jersey Nets, who have made it to the playoffs three

straight years but are considering changing their name to upgrade their identity. Let's see: 44 percent from the field... the Rims?

The Nets without Chuck Daly running the show are not the same Nets, though they return 11 players from last season. But they will make the playoffs, somewhere between the fifth and eighth spots, because they have the best guard-forward combination in the league.

All-Stars for the first time a year ago, Kenny Anderson and Derrick Coleman will be given the freedom to make music on the break under Butch Beard, the first-year coach who is still figuring out this team.

Cleveland is still proud with Mark Price running the show, yet the Cavs cannot expect Michael Cage to be their free-agent answer to the much larger problem of finding someone to relieve Brad Daugherty.

Detroit, with the rotund Oliver Miller and the spindly, sensational rookie Grant Hill, may even surprise Coach Don Chaney. Shawn Bradley has been tutored by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, and the addition of John Lucas as Philadelphia's new coach gives the 76ers room to grow, but they are still several years away.

Washington's ranks of shooters run deep, from Rex Chapman to Don MacLean to the continually improving Tom Gugliotta. The defense runs awfully shallow, however.

M.L. Carr has changed the Celtics' front office forever. Dominique Wilkins, though, will not be able to do enough in one year to mask the obvious: Boston does not have enough talent to make the playoffs.

And Milwaukee, it had better sign Glenn Robinson. Immediately.



Greg Norman only appeared to make a bone-headed play on 18.

McCumber Zaps Zoeller on 19th

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Greg Norman won the Vardon Trophy, Nick Price won the money title. And Mark McCumber won the tournament as the PGA Tour season came to a close with the \$3 million Tour Championship.

Only the last was in doubt Sunday at the Olympic Club, and it was decided when McCumber sank a 45- to 50-foot birdie putt to beat Fuzzy Zoeller on the first playoff hole.

Each had played his second shot to the front of the green, on the 18th. Zoeller was slightly away and cooied his approach putt to tap-in distance. McCumber, with the same line, sank his. It was worth \$540,000.

McCumber and Zoeller each played the final round in 68. Zoeller trailed by two with two holes to play, but birdied 17 and McCumber three-putted 18 from the fringe.

Price, who clinched player of the year honors two months ago, won the money title for the second consecutive season at \$1,499,927. He finished this tournament with a round of 72 and a par total of 284.

Norman got his third Vardon Trophy, for lowest adjusted scoring average. He entered this event with a lead of more than a half a stroke a round, and beat the only two men who had even a remote chance of catching him, Price and Tom Lehman.

Norman matched par 71 for the last round, which he started five shots off the pace. But he was unable to scare the leaders, even though he wore a Halloween mask walking up the 18th fairway.

Out West, Rockets Remain Front and Center

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

Western Conference contenders fall into two categories: Those with dominating centers and questionable supporting casts, and those with superior casts except for their lack of a center.

Put Denver's shot-blocking Dikembe Mutombo with Seattle, Phoenix and Golden State, perhaps even Utah, and there really wouldn't be much left to discuss. If Houston had cactus and low humidity, maybe Danny Manning would have taken \$1 million to help Hakeem Olajuwon win his second title, instead of signing on to help Charles Barkley get his first.

Not only is there little sentiment for the Rockets' chances to repeat, few even want to refer to them as defending champions. What did Olajuwon & Co. do to deserve being promised a visit to the White House moments after they beat the New York Knicks in Game 7, only to be ignored the rest of the summer?

The Rockets may yet get to the White House. Besides championship experience, their situation, Vernon Maxwell notwithstanding, may be the most stable. Everyone else has got serious questions, physical and otherwise, to answer.

While they can't match the firepower of the Suns, Sonics or Warriors, the Rockets do have, for starters, the league's most valuable player in Olajuwon, a 7-foot center with the agility of a small forward. They also have two young players who are getting better, Robert Horry, a forward, and the

Knicks-killer Sam Cassell, a point guard who can score and make the big play.

Coach Rudy Tomjanovich's team should finish ahead of San Antonio and Denver to win the Midwest Division. The Rockets' elongated frontline — Olajuwon, Horry and the aging Otis Thorpe — will make Houston a difficult playoff opponent for Phoenix, Manning or no Manning.

Even Barkley admits being somewhat baffled by Phoenix management's seemingly indifferent attitude about the team's alarming hole in the middle. Yes, the Chicago Bulls won three titles with Bill Cartwright, but they had Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen.

Barkley, who has a chronic back problem, and Manning, who doesn't want to carry anyone on his back, are no Jordan and Pippen. And the Dan Majerle last season was a shadow of the Dan Majerle from the one before.

Cartwright, at least, was a career starter, a one-time All-Star. Danny Schayes and Joe Kleine, Phoenix's centers, wouldn't start for New Jersey. The Suns will score plenty, be a regular-season delight and a post-season dud.

The gravest threat to the Rockets could be Seattle, especially if the Super-Sonics can last long enough in the playoffs to play the Rockets. Seattle's quickness creates positive matchups for them against Houston all over the floor.

Deep as they are, the Sonics must first survive themselves. Their front office is shaky. If their coach, George Karl, is a time bomb, then their stars, Shawn Kemp and Gary Payton, are band gre-

nades. Young Ervin Johnson is untested in the middle, and old Sam Perkins is, at this point, stopgap.

The most intriguing team could be Golden State. Chris Webber missed camp, holding out as a restricted free agent. Chris Mullin (chip fracture in a knee) is already out six to eight weeks. Billy Owens and Tim Hardaway are hobbling. Latrell Sprewell had a near tragedy when one of his dogs attacked his young daughter. None of the Warriors thinks Don Nelson will be back as coach next year.

Nelson has always dreamed of having a center like the Spurs' David Robinson. Bob Hill is the new coach in San Antonio and gets to deploy the Admiral's diverse talents, but the penalty is having to deal with Dennis Rodman.

The most harmonious team could be Denver, where Coach Dan Issel is looking to build on last spring's first-round upset of Seattle. The rookie Jalen Rose joins the youthful nucleus of Mutombo, LaPhonso Ellis, Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf, Brian Williams and the explosive Robert Pack. The Nuggets are still building, though 50 victories is a reasonable goal.

Utah reached the conference finals last season, assuming Seattle's seeded position. Karl Malone is getting tired of never getting beyond that point. John Stockton is just getting tired.

Portland won 47 games last season, and P.J. Carlesimo, the new coach, said he thinks the Trail Blazers can do better with center Chris Dudley healthy. On the down side, though, are Clyde Drexler, Buck Williams, Terry Porter and Jerome

Kersey. The electric Rod Strickland will have all sorts of creative freedom, and Tracy Murray could emerge as the team's long-distance dialer.

In Los Angeles, the Lakers are in rebuilding mode, and the Clippers, as usual, are in trouble. Cedric Ceballos, George Lynch, Nick Van Exel and Anthony Peeler give new Laker Coach Del Harris a decent foundation of young talent to work with. Bill Fitch, of Captain Video, might prefer most any tape to a live presentation of his Clippers, who now feature the Big East graduates Terry Dehere and Malik Sealy.

Sacramento is getting an emotional lift from the return of Bobby Hurley, and hopes to get a full season finally from Walt Williams, the lottery pick of two years ago.

Dallas has another supposed blue-chipper in Jason Kidd to add to Jamaal Mashburn. Dick Motta, Fitch's peer, is back with the Mavs, along with center Roy Tarpley, reinstated after a drug ban. Minnesota adds Connecticut's Donny Marshall to Christian Laettner and Isaiah Rider. A bumpy ride is in store for the Kings, Mavs and Timberwolves.

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SCOREBOARD

NBA Preseason

Phoenix 99, Milwaukee 71	San Diego 107, Golden State 105
Phoenix 99, Milwaukee 71	San Diego 107, Golden State 105
San Antonio 107, Dallas 96	San Antonio 107, Dallas 96

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	West
Buffalo 12, Cincinnati 10	San Diego 107, Golden State 105
Indianapolis 10, Pittsburgh 10	San Antonio 107, Dallas 96
San Francisco 10, Cleveland 10	San Antonio 107, Dallas 96

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	West
San Francisco 10, Cleveland 10	San Antonio 107, Dallas 96
San Antonio 107, Dallas 96	San Antonio 107, Dallas 96

CFL Standings

Eastern Division

West	East
San Francisco 10, Cleveland 10	San Antonio 107, Dallas 96
San Antonio 107, Dallas 96	San Antonio 107, Dallas 96

Volvo Masters

Final scores Sunday of the Volvo Masters

Final scores Sunday of the Volvo Masters: Bernhard Langer, Germany, 71-68-72-70-276; Steve Stricker, Scotland, 69-67-68-72-277; Vijay Singh, Fiji, 71-70-70-66-277; Miguel Angel Jimenez, Spain, 65-70-73-71-279; Colin Montgomerie, Scotland, 68-67-72-72-279; Mark McNulty, Zimbabwe, 70-69-67-71-279; Constantino Rocca, Italy, 69-74-67-73-281; Ian Woosnam, Wales, 68-69-73-73-282; Jose Maria Olazabal, Spain, 70-70-73-71-282; Frank Nobilo, New Zealand, 70-69-73-71-282.

PGA TOUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Final scores and prize money Sunday of the

Final scores and prize money Sunday of the: Mark McCumber, 66-71-69-68-274; Fuzzy Zoeller, 72-68-67-68-275; Brad Bryant, 72-68-67-68-275; David Frost, 72-68-67-68-275; Bill Gilson, 72-68-67-68-275; Jay Haas, 72-68-67-68-277; Jeff Maggert, 72-68-67-68-277; Loren Roberts, 72-68-67-68-279; Steve Lowery, 72-68-67-68-279; Bruce Lietzke, 72-68-67-68-280.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T WORRY, DENNIS. HE'LL COME ALONE AT FIVE."

JUMBLE

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BAKOR

YEMBOR

ELYSEP

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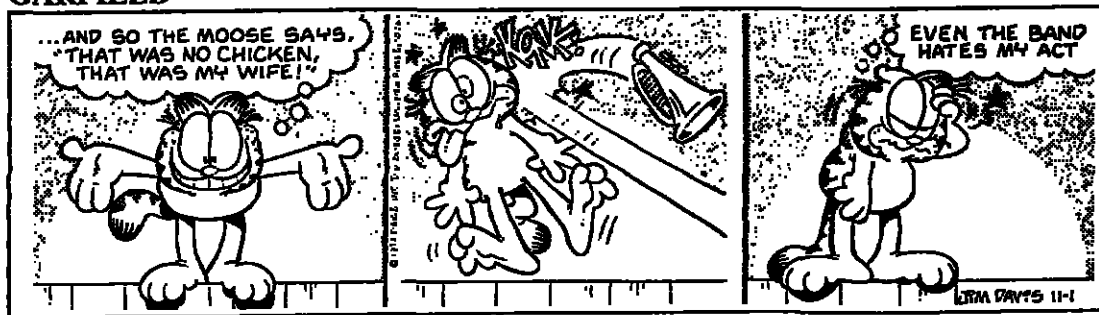
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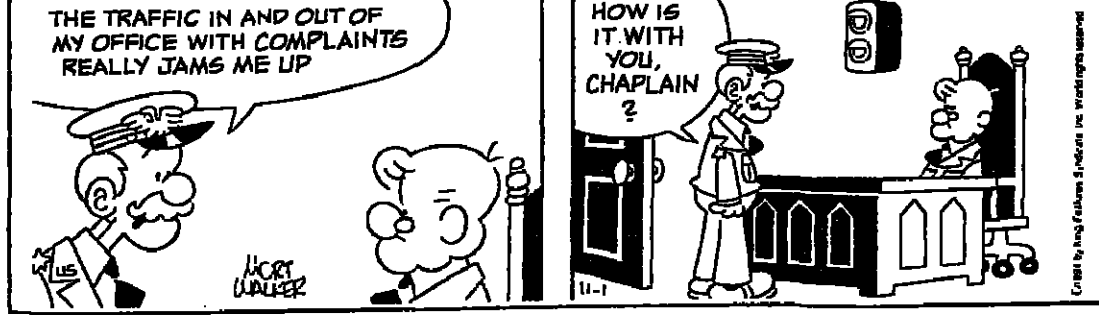
PEANUTS



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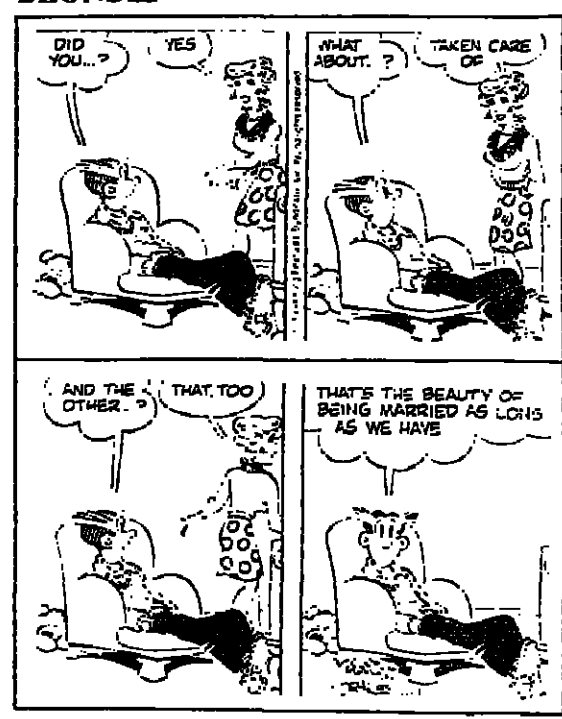
WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



SPORTS



Derrick Alexander, with Randy Fuller hanging on, got his two-point conversion but the Browns fell short in Denver.

Nebraska Overtakes Penn State as No. 1

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The college football leviathans have risen to the top, and both are contemplating undefeated seasons — and the possibility of laying claim to the mythical national championship.

Nebraska, coming off a convincing 24-7 victory over Colorado on Saturday, is now ranked No. 1 by The Associated Press. Penn State, which crushed Ohio State by 63-14, slipped to No. 2.

Penn State has a two-game advantage in the loss column in

the Big Ten standings, with four conference games remaining — against Indiana and Illinois away, then at home against Northwestern and Michigan State. Those four opponents have a collective record of 16-15-1. Nebraska's future opponents — Kansas, Iowa State and Oklahoma — are 9-14-1.

The final polls, to be taken after the major bowl games on Jan. 2, will determine the national champion, and Nebraska may inherit an advantage.

If all goes well for the Cornhuskers, they will play in the Orange Bowl as the Big Eight

champions against a high-ranked team such as Miami, the likely Big East champion, or Florida State, which has a solid grip on the Atlantic Coast Conference crown.

But Penn State must go to the Rose Bowl as the Big Ten champion and play the Pacific-10 Conference winner, which probably won't be ranked among the nation's top 10. The irony is that the Nittany Lions, so eager to join the Big Ten with the Rose Bowl as a goal, may now be deprived of a greater prize, a national championship.

History indicates that if both the Cornhuskers and the Nittany Lions should win on Jan. 2, more first-place votes will go to Nebraska because of defeating a higher-ranked opponent, even if Penn State were to trounce its opponent — Oregon, say — by 50-0.

The AP Top 25

The Associated Press college football poll through Oct. 29, total points based on 25 for a first-place vote through one for a 25th-place vote and ranking in the previous poll.

1	Nebraska (25)	940	1,520
2	Penn St. (23)	840	1,514
3	Auburn (11)	640	1,452
4	Florida	610	1,252
5	Alabama	610	1,247
6	Colorado	610	1,221
7	Florida St.	710	1,214
8	Utah	610	1,167
9	Syracuse	610	1,033
10	Texas A&M	610	897
11	Washington	740	861
12	Virginia	610	856
13	Colorado St.	740	815
14	Colorado	710	723
15	Kansas St.	520	640
16	Washington St.	610	627
17	Virginia Tech	520	512
18	Arizona	520	504
19	North Carolina	610	456
20	Michigan	530	435
21	Oregon	530	373
22	Southern Cal	510	378
23	Duke	710	270
24	Mississippi St.	610	119
25	Birmingham	710	29

Others receiving votes: Boston College 25, Illinois 25, Notre Dame 25, Ohio State 25, Wisconsin 25, Iowa 25, Stanford 25, Bowling Green 16, North Carolina State 10.

SIDELINES

High Court Rules Against Reynolds

WASHINGTON (AP) — World 400-meter record holder Dutch Reynolds' legal battle with the International Amateur Athletic Federation was ended Monday when the Supreme Court blocked his bid to collect \$27.4 million in damages for being barred from the 1992 Olympics over a disputed drug test.

The justices, without comment, turned down Reynolds' argument that a U.S. court had the authority to order the governing body of international athletics to pay damages.

Reynolds could not be reached for comment. An IAAF spokesman, Christopher Winner, said in Monte Carlo that "it's a great relief for all those involved... that this issue will no longer stand as a Damocles sword over the sport."

Reynolds, a gold and silver medalist in the 1988 Olympics, was suspended by the IAAF in 1990. It said he had tested positive for steroids after a track meet in Monte Carlo. He contended the test was faulty, and the U.S. track and field governing body exonerated him. But an IAAF arbitration panel ruled in 1992 in London that the drug test was valid, and upheld Reynolds' suspension, which kept him out of the Barcelona Olympics.

For the Record

Karl Wendlinger, the Austrian driver seriously injured in May, has, on the advice of doctors, decided to postpone his Formula One comeback, Swiss television reported.

Mats Sundin, of the Toronto Maple Leafs, became the latest NHL player to rejoin his former Swedish club, Djurgarden of Stockholm.

David Adams of Australia and Jean Luc Van den Heede of France reached Cape Town on Sunday to finish the first leg of the BOC Challenge. Christophe Auguin of France, the 1990-1991 BOC champion, crossed the line Friday.

Quotable

Digger Phelps, the former Notre Dame basketball coach: "My father was an undertaker. There are advantages. For instance, while I dated my wife, I sent her flowers every day."

Dolphins' Grunts Whip Patriots

High-Flying Miami Wins in Trenches

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — It was supposed to be a shootout between the fly boys, the two rocket-armed quarterbacks, Miami's Dan Marino and New England's Drew Bledsoe.

But it turned into a day for the foot soldiers, primarily the Dolphins' kicker, Pete Stoyanovich, and running back Bernie Parmalee, as they led the way to a 23-3 victory Sunday.

Stoyanovich kicked field goals of 44, 50 and 48 yards, and Parmalee had his second consecutive 100-yard rushing performance as the Dolphins' defense virtually shut down the Patriots' high-flying offense, which was averaging 397.4 yards and 25 points a game.

The Dolphins (6-2) maintained their one-game lead over the Buffalo Bills in the AFC East division, while the Patriots dropped to 3-5.

Both teams were coming off bye weeks, but it looked as if the Patriots were still on vacation. Bledsoe entered the game with

NFL ROUNDOUP

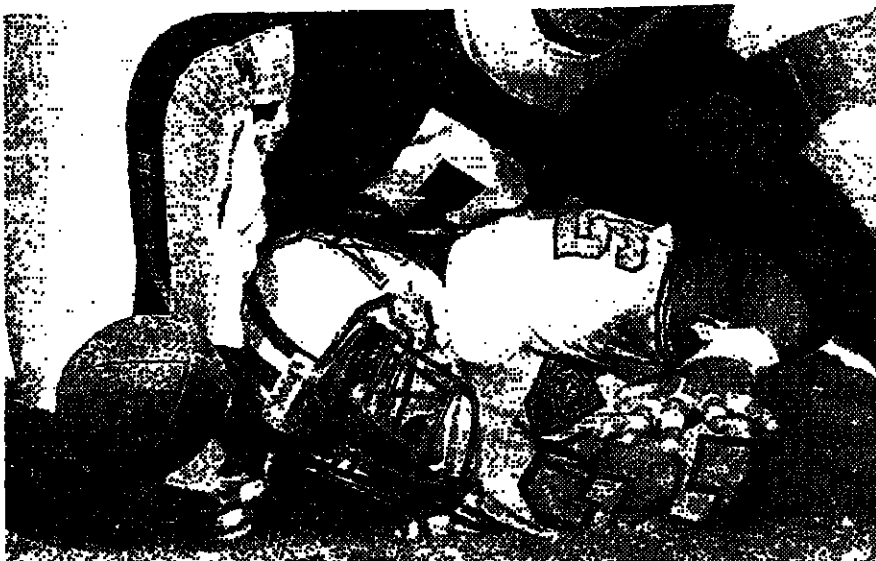
2,314 yards passing, the most in the National Football League, and had thrown 14 touchdown passes. But he looked lost against the Dolphins as he completed just 16 of 33 passes for 125 yards and threw three interceptions.

The Dolphins, meanwhile, who have been looking for a consistent rushing attack ever since Terry Kirby went down with a knee injury against the Vikings in the fourth game of the season, got a strong effort from Parmalee.

With the 150 yards he had against the Raiders and the 123 yards he picked up against the Patriots, Parmalee set a Dolphins record for most rushing yards in back-to-back games, breaking the mark of 258 set by Mercury Morris in 1973. Parmalee played most of the game with a dislocated right thumb.

Said Maurice Hurst, the Patriots' right cornerback: "Coming into the game, I thought Parmalee could do a little something after looking at him on film. But their offensive line was really fired up knowing that they have a back who's going to get an extra 3 or 4 yards after he hits the line of scrimmage."

In the first half, Marino and his receivers seemed to be reading from different game plans. Once, in the first quarter, Marino threw a deep ball to Mark Ingram, who looked as if he was running a comeback route. Bledsoe, meanwhile, complet-



Spencer Tillman saw the ball bound off, the Oilers saw victory bounce away.

ed just 6 of 13 passes for 49 yards and threw two interceptions.

■ In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Chargers 35, Seahawks 15: San Diego, playing at home, got back on track after its first defeat as safety Stanley Richard forced two fumbles by Chris Warren that set up touchdowns.

After the Charger quarterback, Stan Humphries, dislocated his left elbow — he is questionable for next Sunday — Gale Gilbert threw two touchdown passes in the fourth quarter. Natrone Means rushed 26 times for 104 yards and one score and became the first running back in team history to get four straight 100-yard games.

Broncos 26, Browns 14: Denver ended its four-game slide at home as John Elway, ending Cleveland's five-game winning streak, was 30-for-41 for 349 yards and two touchdowns as the Broncos gained 457 yards.

"Ever since I hurt my thumb" — against Seattle three weeks ago — "I've been throwing the ball a lot better," Elway said. "Figure that out."

Cleveland lost its quarterback, Vinny Testaverde, with a neck sprain.

Cardinals 20, Steelers 17: Greg Davis kicked a 51-yard field goal 1:40 into overtime, which was set up when Pittsburgh rookie Charles Johnson fumbled the kick-off beginning the extra period. David Merritt recovered at the Pittsburgh 32.

Gary Anderson's 23-yard field goal with 47 seconds left tied the score for the visiting Steelers.

Colts 28, Jets 25: Marshall Faulk rushed 24 times for 110 yards and two TDs in Indianapolis, while Don Majkowski, starting his first game in two years, threw for a touchdown and ran for another as the Colts overcame five turnovers.

Vikings 36, Buccaneers 13: Cornerback Anthony Parker scored his third touchdown in the last three games, returning an interception 41 yards in Tampa, and the Vikings forced five turnovers. Terry Allen rushed for 113 yards and one score.

Raiders 17, Oilers 14: Al Del Greco's 52-yard field goal attempt on the last play of the game hit the crossbar in Las Vegas.

The Oilers had gone in front, 14-10, on Billy Joe Toller's 7-yard pass to Haywood Jeffries with 3:19 left. But Jeff Hostetler threw an 11-yard touchdown pass to Tim Brown with 1:50 to go for the Raiders.

■ In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Bills 44, Chiefs 10: Bruce Smith forced an interception and recovered one of Joe Montana's two fumbles and Jim Kelly threw four touchdown passes against visiting Kansas City.

Cowboys 23, Bengals 20: Host Cincinnati gave the two-time Super Bowl champion Cowboys a scare, building a 14-0 lead on 67- and 55-yard scoring passes to Darnay Scott from Jeff Blake, a third-stringer making his first pro start.

Then Dallas rallied on touchdown passes of 27 yards to Alvin Harper and 10 yards to Michael Irvin from Troy Aikman.

Eagles 31, Redskins 29: Randall Cunningham moved Philadelphia 63 yards to set up a 30-yard field goal by Eddie Murray with 19 seconds left in Washington. Cunningham hit 9 of 14 passes for 113 yards after halftime as the Eagles rallied.

Lions 28, Giants 25: Visiting Detroit became the first NFL team to win three overtime games in a season. Barry Sanders rushed for 146 yards and became the NFL's first 1,000-yard rusher this season. Herman Moore had nine catches for 106 yards and Jason Hanson kicked a 24-yard field with 8:17 left in overtime.

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CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Frank
15 Actor Delon
16 "Oliver Twist"
has asked for
17 Marco Polo had
18 Disconnect

DOWN

2 Nautical sheet
3 Suffix
4 "Thar"
blows!"
5 Crooked copy
25 Area for anchor
26 Vagrant
31 Somme's
capital
32 Dubious
34 Tuss, precursor
37 Dryer residue
38 Discombobu-
led
40 Soccer legend
41 Gave
nourishment
42 Carrot, on
occasion
43 Lowe
collaborator
45 Of
indeterminate
gender
46 Liberate
48 Comes
51 Jar top
53 Like an old
mattress
54 Marie's symbol
55 Rapier
56 Young genius
62 Legal writ, for
short
63 Willow
64 Discontinued
Dodge
65 Perceives
66 Actor George of
"Cheers"
67 Board
membership

DOWN

1 Scare him of 75
2 Small
(elephant
wrongdoing)

ACROSS

19 colada
20 Christian
Scientist Mary
Baker
21 Actress
Bernhardt
22 On the same
side, in war
23 Manhandle
24 Twice "Lat
25 Aardvark
morsel
26 Blur
27 Awe
28 Love
29 Big bloomer
30 German
industrial city
31 Too stylish,
perhaps
32 Colonial flute
33 Butcher's
byproducts
34 ——— nelson
35 French friend
36 Oscar Wilde
lady
37 Ready-go
connector
38 Rapier
39 Gons up
40 Tartar ———
41 Mr. Cassini
42 Imperious
emperor
43 Very: Fr.
44 Early start
45 Latin literary
iron
46 Respected
imbosher
47 Lab measurers
48 Skipped over
49 Baldwin and
Gunniss

DOWN

1 Calcutta.com
2 Like some
gases
3 Nabokov novel
4 Some ring
decisions
5 Frost
6 Central Sicilian
city
7 Blue-pencil
8 "Hubba-hubba"
9 ——— as
directed

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 31

PEW	EDGE	ADOPT
ELLIE	CRAIG	BOGIE
ASSIN	HOBBOBLINS	
KEPT	OPS	REEVES
HTES	GASSER	
HEARD	HENS	
MARNE	FANG	SHOE
TRICK	KORTREATERS	
SPEE	RICE	BERET
CASH	SLEDS	
APERATE	APER	
AGROSE	FIR	ADAM
GHOSTSTORY	GAPE	
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ART BUCHWALD

Virginia Rat Race

WASHINGTON — The Senate race in Virginia is heating up, with both Ollie North and Chuck Robb turning it into a rat race.

The major political issue is truth. Since North was convicted in court of lying, as opposed to Robb, who has only been accused of being untruthful by the media, North has the edge in the polls.

To support him a group of citizens has started a "Fingers Crossed for Ollie" campaign.

The organizer, A. Gilmore Flues, maintains that there are a lot more liars in Virginia than anyone realizes. "If we can get these people out on Election Day, we can win."

"You would really be providing a service for those who just don't have the truth in them," I told him.

Gil said, "The other day we got Elliott Abrams to climb on the Ollie bandwagon. If you recall, Abrams was convicted of lying to Congress about Nicaragua and received a two-year suspended sentence. When he came out of the closet for North, a lot of voters who had never told the truth in their lives were terribly impressed that a person who perjured himself

before Congress would endorse a candidate."

"How do we know that Abrams was telling the truth when he said that Ollie was not involved in drug smuggling at the same time as he was trading arms for hostages?"

"If Abrams was lying, we can't hold it against him because he has already paid his debt to society for lying about something else."

"Why are voters so influenced by a candidate who has admitted that he played fast and loose with the facts?" I asked Gil.

"North represents the feeling of America — the people who will look you straight in the eye and say, 'I'm going to tell you something, and if you don't believe me, then you might as well burn the American flag and the president with it.'"

"President Reagan believes that North is a liar."

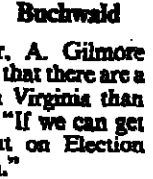
"But Senator Bob Dole says that it doesn't matter."

"Senator John Warner thinks that North is a threat to the Republican Party."

"Former Secretary of Treasury Jim Baker, who wants to be president, believes that North is as wholesome as white bread. Our job is to persuade the good citizens of Virginia that Ollie is the best man for the job because if he lied to the Senate as an arrogant witness, there's no telling what he can do in Congress when he's one of them."

I said, "I guess what makes this safe for North is that when you run for the Senate you don't have to take an oath that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

Gil smiled, "Not even Pat Robertson expects Ollie to do that."



Buchwald

Dali Theft in St. Petersburg

ST. PETERSBURG — A gold and amethyst statuette by Salvador Dali was stolen from an art sale in St. Petersburg, police said on Monday. Spokesman Igor Komissarov said the statuette, called "Isis," was stolen from the city's Exhibition Hall last week.

A Poet's Thoroughly Modern Ballad of Henry VIII

By David Spanier

LONDON — Priscilla Napier is endowed with a passion and daring worthy of the Tudors. Her "Ballad of King Henry VIII and Sir Thomas Wyatt," a highly unusual book exploring the sexual and moral makeup of Henry VIII, written in verse and self-published by the 86-year-old author, is being called a triumph by the poet Ted Hughes.

Praising her "peculiar gift for writing dramatic verse" in a way that is both vernacular and lofty, Hughes went further. Napier, he wrote, has internalized England's history as her own history. It is a poem, so he claimed, for those who feel "England's history, in all its details, is somehow their own personal, secret history."

The direct, simple, spontaneous evocation of Henry VIII's character, and of men and women around him, in Napier's version, is neither modern nor archaic. Here is the first glimpse the story gives of Anne Boleyn:

And in this dark-haired girl
Something of Wallis Simpson was
foreshadowed —
Foreign and novel and as smart as
pain.

And heartily disliked by other
women:
The liveliness, the wit, the repartee,
The difference (not in any manner
quaint):
She had the sauce to answer No!
and No!

The strength to turn the slender
back and go.
Later, Anne Boleyn's slender neck
was laid across the executioner's
block, as befell so many men and
women whom the king suspected of
treachery. "The only mercy she re-
ceived of me," confides Henry in the
poem. "Was a skilled executioner
from Calais/ With a well-sharpened
sword/ Who severed that long
neck/ In one clean blow."

"I first started writing it at Oxford,
in the late '20s, and the poem has
grown, very spasmodically, since
then," Napier explains, at home in her
gingerbread cottage in the English
countryside. "It's a funny thing, I have
been writing all my life and I don't
think I have altered in any way. I have

always been fond of history and I have
gone on just the same." She chuckles.
"Perhaps I am a little less verbose."

The attraction of Henry VIII was
that he was a very clever, very deter-
mined character. "I like the way he
stood up to everybody and decided to
be his own pope. I had just come
back at that time from a trip to Italy
and thought how beastly the Church
was then to the poor Italians and
Spanish. It bullied the poor so much."

"Henry had the guts to stand up to
it all. The challenge to him was just as
powerful as from the Communist
state in our day, and just as menacing.
It was as if Cuba had stood up to
the United States, without having
Russia in the background."

Encouraged by friends, Napier de-
cided to publish the ballad herself.
The cost was formidable, \$6,000.
(nearly \$10,000) and she is not sure
how far the pile of books in her
upstairs cupboard will go down.
"Any money I make out of my books,
I plow back into a literary account,"
she says. Her next project is to write a
life of one of her forebears, an admi-
ral who sailed with Nelson.

A reviewer in the weekly The Spectator
compared Napier's portrait of
Henry VIII to Holbein's painting
and the film portrayal by Charles
Laughton, and doubted whether any-
one would ever better convey what it
was that drove that very driven man.
Certainly she makes a good defense
for the king, especially in the evoca-
tion of his religious feeling, which
continued throughout his life. But
she is far from dazzled by him.

"I can't make out a case for him as a
good man," she said. "He was rather
feminine. He got handed absolute
power at the age of 18. Wouldn't any-
one be like that? I don't really know
what made him tick, except this abso-
lute passion to have a son and his
determination to keep England out of
the power of the Habsburg Empire
and of France. It was a very powerful
feeling, he must have a son, an un-
questioned male heir. If his enemies
could have got across the Channel,
there would have been havoc."

Napier believes it was the Rhesus
factor that prevented all but one of
Catherine and Henry's eight children
from surviving. "Of course they didn't



Priscilla Napier's "Ballad of King Henry VIII and Sir Thomas Wyatt" explores the sexual and moral makeup of Henry VIII.

know about blood incompatibility
then. If you live in a superstitious age,
then you might come to think you
were cursed and that you were not
really married or should not have been
married. Therefore we are living in
sin." Napier adds frankly: "How
does one know what he thinks? His
conduct took the terrible form of kill-
ing everyone who might be a threat to
him." Henry himself remarks, with
subtle insight, in the poem: "Men will
invent their women to their liking."

The hero of her ballad is really the
poet Sir Thomas Wyatt, who was
Anne Boleyn's lover before Henry and
who had the courage "to tell the king
the news he would not hear," that
Anne was not suitable to be his future
queen. Wyatt was locked up in the
Tower three times for his pains, on
trumped up accusations. The details

of his dispatches to Henry from his
ambassadorial posts in Madrid and
Paris make fascinating reading in their
own right. One comment from a possi-
ble spouse, the Duchess of Milan, Wy-
att did not pass on to Henry:
She'd be well content to marry
With royal Harry
Were she two-headed, but she
must decline
Politely but quite firmly,
Having a single head.

As to whether her verse is also an
expression of a deeply emotional pri-
vate life (as Ted Hughes suggests in
his foreword), Napier is quite dis-
arming.

"One just does not know where
one's impulses come from," she says.
"I was blissfully happy for five years,
until my husband was killed in the

war, in command of his destroyer. I
have been a widow since then. I
haven't had affairs or the desire to
have love affairs or anything. Rather
a pity, because I think one needs all
that. I have three children, all mar-
ried and happily chugging along."

"I'm so fed up with all that Political
Correctness. It's gone to the other
extreme, ludicrous. You know 'men
are such beasts.' I don't mind a bit
being called a chauvinist pig." She
chuckles again. "The book is really
an attempt to see Henry in the light
of his own day, and not through the
mesh of feminist passion that would
have been incomprehensible to him
and his contemporaries."

David Spanier is a freelance jour-
nalist based in London.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Algeria	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Austria	12/12	12/12	10/8	12/12	12/12	10/8	W
Azerbaijan	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Bulgaria	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Croatia	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Czech Rep.	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Denmark	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Egypt	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
France	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Germany	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Greece	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Hungary	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Ireland	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Italy	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Japan	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Korea	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Latvia	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Lithuania	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Netherlands	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Norway	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Poland	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Portugal	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Romania	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Russia	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Slovakia	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Slovenia	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Spain	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Sweden	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Switzerland	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Taiwan	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Thailand	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Turkey	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Ukraine	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
USA	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
UK	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W



North America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Alaska	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Canada	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
USA	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Central America	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Caribbean	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
South America	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Argentina	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Brazil	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Chile	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Colombia	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Costa Rica	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Cuba	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Ecuador	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
El Salvador	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Guatemala	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Honduras	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Mexico	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Nicaragua	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Panama	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Paraguay	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Peru	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Puerto Rico	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Uruguay	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W
Venezuela	22/21	14/12	10/8	22/21	15/12	10/8	W

Asia						
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	28/25	32/23	26/22	28/25	32/23	26/22
Hong Kong	28/20	31/15	26/21	28/20	31/15	26/21
Manila	29/28	32/26	27/25	29/28	32/26	27/25
New Delhi	28/21	34/27	28/20	28/21	34/27	28/20
Seoul	27/22	31/25	27/22	27/22	31/25	27/22
Shanghai	29/20	33/23	27/22	29/20	33/23	27/22
Taipei	27/20	31/23	26/21	27/20	31/23	26/21
Tokyo	28/20	31/23	26/21	28/20	31/23	26/21
Tyoto	28/20	31/23	26/21	28/20	31/23	26/21
Yokohama	28/20	31/23	26/21	28/20	31/23	26/21
Africa						
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	28/20	32/23	26/21	28/20	32/23	26/21
Egypt	28/20	32/23	26/21	28/20	32/23	26/21
Libya	28/20	32/23	26/21	28/20	32/23	26/21
Morocco	28/20	32/23	26/21	28/20	32/23	26/21
Nigeria	28/20	32/23	26/21	28/20	32/23	26/21
South Africa	28/20	32/23	26/21	28/20	32/23	26/21
Tanzania	28/20	32/23	26/21	28/20	32/23	26/21
Zimbabwe	28/20	32/23	26/21	28/20	32/23	26/21
North America						
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Alaska	4/28	1/24	-1/28	4/28	1/24	-1/28
Arizona	17/22	3/24	-1/28	17/22	3/24	-1/28
California	17/22	3/24	-1/28	17/22	3/24	-1/28
Colorado	12/23	1/24	-1/28	12/23	1/24	-1/28
Connecticut	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Delaware	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
District of Columbia	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Florida	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Georgia	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Hawaii	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Idaho	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Illinois	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Indiana	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Iowa	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Kansas	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Kentucky	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Louisiana	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Maine	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Maryland	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Massachusetts	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Michigan	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Minnesota	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Mississippi	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Missouri	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Montana	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Nebraska	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Nevada	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
New Hampshire	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
New Jersey	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
New Mexico	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
New York	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
North Carolina	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
North Dakota	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Ohio	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Oklahoma	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Oregon	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Pennsylvania	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Rhode Island	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
South Carolina	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
South Dakota	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Tennessee	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Texas	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Vermont	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Virginia	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Washington	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
West Virginia	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Wisconsin	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28
Wyoming	22/21	3/24	-1/28	22/21	3/24	-1/28